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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XI NO. 255 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1923. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
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Quarterly	,, 8	,, 9
Monthly	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

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laundered at Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 per set, early delivery can be arranged at special rates.
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3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
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Agents.
Ballard Estate BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
3rd Nov.	DELTA	NALDERA *	15,991
10th ,,	MOOLTAN		20,700
17th ,,	CALEDONIA X		7,622
24th ,,	DELTA		8,907
1st Dec.	KASHMIR	MALWA X	10,941
8th ,,	MALOJA		20,750
15th ,,	CHINA		7,902
22nd ,,	KASHMIR		8,935
29th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA*	16,368
5th Jan.	MANTUAS		10,902
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND X		11,430
19th ,,	PLASSY		7,622
26th ,,	DONGOLA	Narkunda *	16,227
2nd Feb.	DELTA		8,397
9th ,,	MACEDONIA X		11,089
16th ,,	MALWA §		10,941
23rd ,,	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA*	16,277
1st March	MANTUA		10,902
8th ,,	MOREA X		10,911
15th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA ‡	MOOLTAN ‡	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
5th April	NALDERA X		15,992
9th ,,	DEVANHA	Extrasteamer	8,092
12th ,,	MALWA		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA*	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089

X Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from Australia. have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage, at Marseilles.
‡ Does not convey passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
2nd Nov.	MORVADA	8,193
16th ,,	MOOASA	8,986
30th ,,	NEVASA	9,069
14th Dec.	MARGHA	8,258
28th ,,	MATIANA	8,965
11th Jan.	DOMALA	8,441
25th ,,	MASHOBRA	8,324
8th Feb.	DALGOMA*	5,800
22nd ,,	MORVADA	8,193
7th March	MANDALA	8,246
21st ,,	DUMANA	8,600
4th April	MANELA	8,303
18th ,,	MATIANA	8,965

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

2nd Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
16th ,,	SOUDAN†	6,696
30th ,,	MACEDONIA	11,089
19th Dec.	SICILIA†	6,813
28th ,,	MOREA	10,911
15th January	SOUDAN †	6,696
25th ,,	NALDERA	15,993
21st February	SICILIA †	6,813
22nd ,,	CHINA	7,952
18th March	SOUDAN †	6,696
24th April	SICILIA †	6,813

† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

P. and O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date. about	Steamers.	Tons.
18th Nov.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with S. S. NARKUNDA. †

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination
31st Oct.	KAROA	East & South Africa 1 p. m.
1st Nov.	BARPETA	Busreh via K'chi & P Gulf Ports.
2nd ,,	VASNA	Busreh via Karachi
3rd ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi via K'war
5th ,,	VITA	Karachi via K'war 10 a. m.

Terms and Rates of Freight ond Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENIE AND CO.
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
12, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
B. 2.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commdr.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Tamba Maru.	N. Wada	5844	18th Oct.	30th Oct.
Sado Maru.	I. Nirel.	5898	31st Oct.	11th Nov.
Malacca Maru.	M. Tani	5374	13th Nov.	27th Nov.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st class	2nd class	European Steerage.	Srdclass with without food	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore.	330	210	153	103	84
Hongkong.	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai.	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe.	610	380	285	190	152

For particulars apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Buildings. Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 279: Telegrams "YUSEN,"

O.S.K. LINE.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES
TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Burma Maru	H. Meguro	4584	18th Oct.	31st Oct
Borneo Maru	J. Kojima	5884	29th ,,	8th Nov.
Himalaya Maru	G. Matsuzaki	5228	9th Nov.	23rd ,,
Altai Maru	H. Chiba	7772	13th ,,	27th ,,

For particulars apply to—
T. OHARA,
Manager.
P. O Box No. 355,
Phone No. 2150.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL $50,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL $20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £ 4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $24,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
20, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.

GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND,
Agent.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,56,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED
For particulars apply to:—
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LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Total Assets exceed Rs. 2,10,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 39,00,000
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Low Premiums. Liberal Conditions
Worldwide Policies.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

BHARAT
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Established 1896.
Head Office: LAHORE.

Chairman Honourable Lala Harkishan Lal.
Assets ..... Over 46,00,000.
Policies in force ..... About 2 crores.
(1) Life Insurance under all up-to-date tables.
(2) Female lives insured.
(3) Policies kept up automatically.
(4) Large bonuses for with-profits policies.
For prospectuses and other information please apply to:—
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Manager, Head Office,
Chief Agents,
MAJMUDAR & COMPANY.
46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, Post Box No. 713.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS,
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital Fl.80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Funds Fl.42,439,181 £3,536,765
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM
(Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Medan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Welterreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. L. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.
"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.
Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.
Please call for our FREE List.
Address:—CORNER GRANT ROAD,
BOMBAY No. 7.

THERE IS NO NEED FOR YOU TO
BUY A FORD
ON HIRE PURCHASE TERMS
Because
The Price is so LOW
on the Contrary
If your money is otherwise invested
WE CAN SUPPLY YOU WITH
A 5-Seater FORD for Rs. 820/- cash down. And the Balance in 12 monthly Instalments.
Write for full particulars
Current Price of 5-Seater FORD TOURING CAR Rs. 2450/-
FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd.,
Hughes Road, BOMBAY. 2

INSURANCE.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Sir D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman,

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	..	Rs. 20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED	,,	,, 11,86,84,250
PAID-UP	,,	,, 1,18,68,426
TOTAL FUNDS	,,	1,71,32,055

HEAD OFFICE:
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:— Calcutta 5, Mission Row, Branch Manager: V. G. Creber.
Madras No. 6, 1st Line Beach, ,, ,, J. W. Waddell
New York (U.S.A.) U. S. Manager, Sumner Ballard.
AGENCIES.
INDIA.
CALCUTTA—Tata Sons Ld. Martin & Co., Ld. Birla Bros. Ltd.
MADRAS—Roshan M. A. Minulla, Hussain Saib & Co.
KARACHI—Jamshed N. R. Mehta.
AHMEDABAD—Bakubhai Ambalal & Co.
COCHIN, etc.—Peirce Leslie & Co., Ld.
POONA—H. H. Tavaria & Co.
ADEN—Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.
BURMA.
RANGOON—The London Rangoon Trading Co., Ld. R. D. Tata & Co., Ld.
CEYLON.
COLOMBO—H. L. de Mel & Co. Henderson & Co.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS & F.M.S.
SINGAPORE—Harrisons, Barker & Co., Ld.
PENANG—Harrisons, Barker & Co., Ltd. Durege & Thomas Ld.
KUALA LUMPUR—Harrisons & Crosfield, Ld.
PORT SWEETENHAM—Harrisons & Crosfield, Ld.
IPOH—Labrooy Bros.
DUTCH EAST INDIES.
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SAMARANG (Java)—Butterworth & Co.
MEDAN (Sumatra)—S. D. Kaper & Co.
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SAIGON—A. B. David.
SIAM.
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TIENTSIN—Perrin Cooper & Co.
HONGKONG—The Bank Line Ltd.
BRITISH EAST AFRICA.
KAMPALA—Narandas Rajaram & Co.
MAURITIUS—Scott & Co.
ZANZIBAR—Alli & Abdulrasul.
UNITED KINGDOM.
LONDON. { Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd. (Marine Underwriters).
The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, MOTOR CAR, PERSONAL ACCIDENT, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, BAGGAGE & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.
R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
Dividend declared previous years—15—20%
The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/-or-/8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 10 Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

LARGE STOCKS OF
B. C. P. W. SVAN A-Nervine Tonic
B. C. P. W. PYREX-Malaria Cure
B. C. P. W. SYRUP of VASAKA
AND COMPOO
Best remedy, for colds, cough and other bronchial and lung affections.
and all other goods manufactured by
BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.
(Founded by Dr. P. C. Roy, the world renowned chemist)
CALCUTTA.
Can be had from:—
THE
POPULAR PHARMACY
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.
Branch:—Sandhurst Road, Girga

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number .....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An honest PEON to deliver newspapers and collect sundry bills, must know to ride a Bicycle. See Mr. Nazim at the "Bombay Chronicle" Office.
A

WANTED—TYPIST, writing fair hand with knowledge of ordinary calculations, for Cotton Firm. Apply in own handwriting to Box No. 9789, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R8851

WANTED.—SECRETARY for a Gin and Press factory in Punjab, salary Rs. 150 to 200 Apply with Testimonials to, The MANAGER ORIENTAL SERVICE BUREAU DELHI.
A R8848

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—A large portion of a decent shop room. Apply No. 75, Apollo Street, opp. Union Bank.
C R8856

TO BE LET—A BUNGALOW and a STABLE at Vesawa, near Andheri Sea side next to the Sanatorium. Please see personally BABLIBAI RAIKER, No. 5, Girl School Galli Gamdevi, Bombay.
C R8810

TO LET.—At Damer Lane, Gamdevi, an AIRY FLAT, five room, fitted with electric lights and gas arrangement for cooking. Apply Box No. 9787, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R8843

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FOR SALE IN WHOLE OR IN PART.—Complete General ENGINEERS WORKSHOP comprising following Departments:—PATTERN MAKING, FOUNDRY, 2 CUPOLAS, BLACKSMITHS SHOP, With STEAM and BELT HAMMERS, BOILER MAKERS SHOP, MACHINE and FITTING SHOPS completely equipped at a cost of Rs. 2 lakhs to be sold. A very reasonable cash offer for the whole would be accepted. Full particulars from:—JOHN E. MINNITT, LTD., Engineers, Bombay.
G 17961

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political general, engineering, and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR "Sunday Chronicle."

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

CALTHORPE.—English Light Car, Lately overhauled and painted—In beautiful running order. A Bargain. Apply T. R. PRATT (Bombay) Ltd. Hughes Road.
JA 17656

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED—Three, five or seven bowl CALENDER, either new or old in tip top condition for immediate delivery. Quote lowest prices with detailed specification to MANAGER, SWADESHI COTTON MILLS, INDORE.
P R8850

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

KATNI
"CASTLE BRAND"
PORTLAND CEMENT.

GOVERNMENT tests prove this to be the finest Portland Cement superior to other Indian Brands and Imported Cements. We shall be pleased to send booklet showing tests, etc., to any address and enquiries and orders will receive our prompt attention.

Ready delivery ex. Bombay stocks.

The Katni Cement and Industrial Co., Ltd.,

C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building.
Ballard Road, Fort,
Bombay.

Tel. No. 418.
T

AUCTIONEERS.

SURPLUS STOCK SALVAGE, ETC.—A Bombay firm of reputable and experienced Auctioneers will be glad to receive particulars of goods for disposal. Absolute privacy—Auction C/o "The Bombay Chronicle."
19680

PURE HIMALAYAN HONEY—White and yellow in 2 lb. tin at Rs. 2-8-0 and Rs. 2. Thin shelled walnuts 10 and 5lb. baskets at Rs. 4 and Rs. 2/4/0. Free delivery by post. HONEY HOUSE, Chamba.
T R8818

THE IDEAL BEVERAGE FOR THE INDIAN CLIMATE—The well known Pure Munich Beer "Mathaserbrau"—at Rs. 13 per case of 2 doz. quarts or Rs. 24 per case of 4 doz. quarts F. O. R. Bombay from, GENERAL UTILITY PRODUCTS, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Imperial Chambers, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
T R8839

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, Meerut, (Registered under Act XXI of 1860). Teaches Homoeopathy Electro Homoeopathy and Biochemistry, both by regular teaching locally and by correspondence and grants Diplomas. Please apply for Prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D., Principal. R8685

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA
10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

Leprosy and its Treatment.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V. P. charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM.
Nandibagan Lane Salkia, CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

CHEAP TICKETS FOR DIVALI HOLIDAYS.

DURING the ensuing Divali Holidays Cheap Tickets at a fare and a half for the double journey will be issued for 1st and 2nd class passengers between Victoria Terminus, (Bombay), Byculla, and Dadar on the one hand and Nasik Road, Devlali, Khandala, Lonavla, Neral, Matheran and Poona on the other, from FRIDAY, the 2nd November, 1923, to THURSDAY, the 8th November, 1923, available for the completion of the return journey by 12 noon on Tuesday, the 13th November, 1923.

Particulars may be obtained from the undersigned or at the stations concerned.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.
C17958

SEND ALL YOUR ENQUIRIES IN

RUBBER

Insertion—Sheets—Rings—Tubing
Made to your specification
Ebonite rods and sheets
VALVES.

PIONEER Rubber & Industrial Co. Ltd., Sadana House Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

LOST OR MISPLACED.

SHARE CERTIFICATES for 583 Preference Shares Nos. 92823 to 93384 and 108406 to 108426 of the Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Dharamsey Madhowji are LOST or MISPLACED. Public is warned not to negotiate them.

DHARAMSEY MADHOWJI.
R8744

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

THE ATTENTION of Shareholders is invited to the fact that the last date for receiving applications from them for allotment of shares in the Central Bank of India, Limited, is 6th November, 1923.
C17945

NOTICE.

OWING to stock-taking our Offices and godowns will be entirely CLOSED for business on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant. We request our Clients to be good enough to excuse the inconvenience caused by this.

METROPOLITAN-VICKERS ELECTRICAL CO., LTD.,
Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
17959

REWARD OF RS. 200.

KHUSHAL CHAND, son of Bhanjan Lal, of Dera Ghazi Khan of about 25 years age, wheat coloured having a left hand finger cut, ran away with a sum of Rs. 5,000 on Saturday, dated the 20th October, 1923.

Anybody who brings the above mentioned under arrest will be awarded with a sum of Rs. 200. Number of G. C. Notes carried away by Khushal Chand, are as follows:—

RS. 1,000 EACH.
No. 19498 FD/79.
No. 19499 FD/79.
No. 19500 FD/79.
No. 87739 EC/20.
RS. 500 EACH.
No. 94853 TC/18.
and balance in small notes.

THE MANAGER,
The Punjab United Bank, Ltd. Lahore.
C17957

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE TRUSTEES of the Port of Bombay invite applications for the appointment of CHIEF ACCOUNTANT.

The pay of the post is Rs. 1,800 per mensem rising by annual increments of Rs. 100 to Rs. 2,300 per mensem, plus House allowance at Rs. 100 per mensem in the case of a married officer whose family is resident in Bombay and who is not allotted Port Trust quarters at 10 per cent. of salary.

The selected candidate will be required to pass a medical examination, subject to which and to the sanction of the Government of Bombay, he will be appointed on agreement for three years in the first instance. A first class passage to Bombay will be provided in the case of a candidate selected in England. On expiry of his agreement, if considered suitable by the Trustees, he will be confirmed as Chief Accountant on the permanent staff.

The Trustees' service is not pensionable and the selected candidate will be required to subscribe to the Trustees' Provident Fund and will be subject to the Trustees' Leave Rules, which conform generally to those applicable to Government servants. Service on agreement will count for Provident Fund and leave if the candidate is confirmed on expiry of his agreement.

Applications, giving full particulars regarding age, nationality, education, previous experience and qualifications, and accompanied by copies of testimonials, should be addressed to the Deputy Chairman, Bombay Port Trust Bombay, and will be received up to the 1st January, 1924. Applications should be marked "Appointment of Chief Accountant."

By Order of the Trustees,
W. R. S. SHARPE,
Deputy Chairman.
C17847.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA'S Steamer "BORNEO MARU" having arrived at Bombay on 29th instant from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo, Consignees of her cargo are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature and to take delivery of their cargo immediately. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned with 7 days after the cargo has been discharged nor on goods removed from the Landing shed. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. Unless consignees of cargo in bags prefer their claims for damages or shortages within 3 days after the discharge of their respective goods, no survey will be granted. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Bag cargo must be taken delivery of within 15 days, otherwise the steamer will not be responsible for number of bags. The Bills of claims for shortage, short-delivery and/or damage etc., must be presented to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. OHARA, Manager,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay.
29th Oct. 1923.

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the monopoly of distillation and supply of country liquor (prepared from Mahua) in Orchha State (Bundelkhand, C. I.), for three years, commencing from 1-7-24 to 30-6-27.

Tenders must reach Revenue Commissioner's Office, Tikamgarh, by 15-12-23.

For further particulars apply to the Excise Officer, Tikamgarh (Bundelkhand, C. I.).

GOBIND PRASAD,
Excise Officer.
TA17940

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN the notice appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 23rd of October, 1923, about the intended Mortgage by Balwantrao Harishankar Mantri of his property at Nikdowdi Lane, the Old Survey Numbers are, owing to an error, stated to be '549, 548, and 549' but they are '549, 549 and 549.'

PARALKAR AND MANOHAR,
Mortgagee's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHIVARAM GANGARAM JADHAV, of Bombay, Maratha Hindu Inhabitant has sold the Printing Press known as "THE STANDARD" and situate at Khetwadi 8th Lane in the premises of Narayendas Kalyanji Tijoriwalla to my client. All persons having any claim against the said Press by way of mortgage, sale, gift, possession, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office 18-20, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise my client will not be responsible for any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

Dated this 29th day of October, 1923.
D. S. DEODHAR,
Pleader for Purchaser.
R8853

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2779 of 1922.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed the 13th day of July, 1923.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V, rr 1, 5, 7, and 8 and O. VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

GULAMHUSEIN TAKI MAHOMED, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Khetwady, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

v/s.

(1) KAJI SHERIF ABDUL LATIF KAJI SHERIF SALE LONDAY, of Bombay, Kaji by profession Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Kaji Mahalla, outside the Fort of Bombay, (2) BHANA TATA, (3) CHHAGA HATHI, (4) VALA INDU, and (5) SAHLA RATNA, all of Bombay, Marwadi Hindu Inhabitants, Sheroffs and money lenders trading under the name and style of Hindu Praga & Co. at Pydhownie outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiff prays that a Decree be passed for the plaintiff against the 1st Defendant for Rupees 3593.8.3. with compound interest at 12 annas per Gujarati month from Jeth S. Y. 1979 i. e. (May 1923) till Judgment and costs including all costs, charges and expenses between attorney and client incurred by the Plaintiff as provided in the mortgage deed Ex. B. to the plaint with further compound interest on the amounts of Judgment till payments and in default of payment of the said amounts by a day to be fixed by this Hon'ble Court the properties mentioned in the Plaint may be sold by and under the direction of this Hon'ble Court and the net sale proceeds may be applied in and towards satisfaction of the Plaintiff's claim in the respect of the said mortgage and in the event of the said sale proceeds being found insufficient to satisfy the decretal amounts due to the Plaintiff liberty may be reserved for the Plaintiff to apply for a personal decree against the 1st defendant for the balance of such amounts and in the event of the properties being put up for sale the Plaintiff may be granted leave to bid on such sale and in the event of his being declared as the purchaser thereof with liberty to set off the price for such purchase against the amount due to him.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 13th day of November, 1923, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 19th day of July, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 19th day of July, 1923.
Messrs. MULJEE THAKOREDAS & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C17958

SALVATION
FROM POVERTY & DEBT, DISEASE & PAIN, SORROW & SUFFERING
&
SUCCESS
in Service, in Business, in every walk of Life, ENSURED BY PSYCHO-THERAPEUTICS, &c
Write stating your SPECIAL troubles or wishes and enclosing one anna stamp, to—
THE SATHYASHRAM,
1514, Isamiah Bazaar, Hyderabad, Deccan.
Good Opening for Agents in Every Town.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOMBAY'S BEST FEATURE-HOUSE

NOVELTY CINEMA

Telephone No. 40106
Grant Road, Tram Terminus

Commencing from Satur. 27th October, 1923

TO-NIGHT FOUR SHOWS
5-15, 7, 8-45
and 10-30 p. m.

CARL LAEMMLE
presents

Gladys Walt

in a Fervid Story of
A GIRL'S SEARCH FOR ROMANCE.

"THE LOVE LETTER"

Stirring and Dramatic — Universal's Newest Attraction.

Should a girl write Love Letters? or should she use the Telephone? See Glady's Walton in "The Love Letter."

If a Girl indiscriminately writes love letters to unknown men, what must eventually happen? Is she taking desperate Chances?

Should a Girl confess her past when she marries?

SHOP GIRL'S NOTE WINS HER SPOUSE

The Programme includes Universal's 2-Reel Super Century Comedy

"PEG O' THE MOVIES"

Starring the World's Youngest Screen Actress

B BY PEGGY

DON'T MISS THIS PROGRAMME.

NOVELTY CINEMA Grant Road Tram Terminus.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Girgaum
Presents to-day and during This Week Only
VATSALA HARAN
depicting the most interesting Chapter from Mahabharat produced by
THE MAHARASHTRA FILM Co.
the producers of
SINHAGHAD
Time and prices as Usual.
NEXT WEEK
A Specially Selected Picture
JANAKA VIDEHI
The newest creation of
THE NATIONAL FILM Co.

ALEXANDRA CINEMA
Bellasis Road, near Parsi Statue.
To-day and during the week.
A Universal Special Attraction
THE TOWN SCANDAL
Starring the vivacious little star
GLADYS WALTON.
Also a Century Comedy.
COMMENCING November 10th, for the first rime in Bombay
The most powerful Universal Serial
OREGON TRAIL featuring Art Accord.

COMING! COMING!!
AFTER AN INTERVAL OF 12 YEARS.
KARLEKAR'S GRAND CIRCUS
Location:—Parvathi Villa Open Ground POONA CANTT.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT
Wed. 31st October 23 at 9-30 p. m.
EUROPEANS AND INDIANS (LADIES AND GENTS)
50 People All Refined 50
Performing the Newest and Most Spectacular Feats.
60 Performing Animals 60
We have a High Class Troupe of Animals That Do Everything But Talk.
NOT A CHEAP SHOW—WE GIVE A GOOD SHOW CHEAP.
MATINEES SATURDAY AND SUNDAY
Box Plan at MESSRS. MARCKS & Co.
Prof SHUNKER RAO. M. J. RATNAM
Sole Proprietor. Business Manager

MADAN THEATRES, LTD.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
6-30 & 10. p. m.
"THE SHEIKH"
featuring Rudolf Valentino

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"THE LADY OWNER"
featuring Violet Hopson

EMPRESS THEATRE.
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
JACKIE COOGAN
IN
"MY BOY."

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
WHAT IS THE GREATEST LOVE?
Mother-love is the greatest thing on earth! The mother's heart is always with her children.
MATRI-SNEHA
A MOTHER'S DEVOTION
The story of a mother's devotion is as lovely a thing as has ever been brought to the screen. It will engrave its story on your heart! A picture that will appeal to the eye as well as the mind! Don't miss o see.

PATHE GAZETTE
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P. M.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Under the Patronage of H. H. Gackwar of Baroda—Est. 1913
Gandharv Natak Mandali
GRANT ROAD.
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE,
ON
Wednesday 31st Oct. 1923 (P.M. 8-30 Night)
MUKANAYAK.
Saturday 3rd Nov. 1923 (P. M. 8-30 Night)
Sunday 4th November 1923 (P. M. 3 Noon)
ASHA-NIRASHA
Manager, G. N. Mandali

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NAGDEVI STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Haji Abu Haji Noor Mahomed Kassum, the mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the first day of August, 1921, and made between the said Haji Abu Haji Noor Mahomed Kassum of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part the following immoveable property situate at Nagdevi Street, will be put up for sale by Public Auction THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 30th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) by Messrs. BENNETT AND CO.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Fazandari tenure situate at Nagdevi Street in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay admeasuring 239 square yards according to the records of the Collector of Bombay with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2096 and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 262, Street Nos. 272-276 and bounded, on or towards the North by the Nagdevi Temple on or towards the South by the property of Ramdas Purshotam on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Asanand Thorandas and on or towards the East by the Nagdevi Street and which said premises bear cadestral No. 697 Mandvi Division.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the undersigned auctioneers or to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors at their office at Mercantile Bank Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

On SUNDAY, the 4th day of November, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Beryl House, Wodehouse Road, near Hotel Majestic, valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware sliding dining table, large mirror back sideboard, dumb waiter, and crockery stands drawing room Chesterfield sofas and chairs, suite of sofas and chairs, one sweet tone cottage piano, one phonograph, one Singer Sewing machine, rich Cabinets, large and small writing tables, Office chairs glass door book cases, glass door silver Cabinets, rich carpets fancy teapoys, reclining sofas, fancy ornaments, China and Japanese vases, electric hall and table lamps and fans, blackwood carved furniture cane chairs, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, hat stands aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of A. J. Cracknel, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT AND CO.,

Bombay, 30th October, 1923.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF 152 BALES LONG CLOTH.

Messrs J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 1st day of November, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the shop of Messrs. The Meyer Sassoon Mills, Ltd., in Govind Choke of Moolji Jetha Cloth Market, by order of Messrs. The Meyer Sassoon Mills, Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. Jethabhai Mulji and Co. the undermentioned 152 bales Long Cloth.

PARTICULARS.

1 bale 50 pieces Long Cloth Merchant No. Z.41, 35 inches by 37½ yards by 6 7/8 lbs.

3 bales each 50 pieces Long Colth Merchant No. Z.51, 37 inches by 37½ yards by 7½ lbs.

30 bales each 50 pieces Long Cloth Merchant No. 5202, 34 inches by 37½ yards by 8 lbs.

35 bales each 50 pieces Long Cloth Merchant No. 5303, 36inches by 37½ yards by 8¼ lbs.

34 bales each 50 pieces Long Cloth Merchant No. 1230, 38 inches by 37½ yards by 9 lbs.

35 bales each 50 pieces Long Cloth Merchant No. 2365, 40 inches by 37½ yards by 9¼ lbs.

14 bales each 40 pieces Long Cloth Merchant No. 11200, 42 inches by 37½ yards by 10 lbs.

Terms:—25 per cent. deposit and delivery within 6 days.

AUCTION SALE OF 59 BALES DHOOTIES, 21 BALES CHADARS AND 112 BALES LONG CLOTH.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 1st day of November, 1923, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the shop of Messrs. The Edward Sassoon Mills, Ltd., in Govind Choke of Moolji Jetha Cloth Market, by order of Messrs. The Edward Sassoon Mills, Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. Jethabhai Mulji and Co.

14 bales each 200 pairs P. B. Dhoty, Cald. Merchant No. 4470, 44 inches by 10 yards by 9 lb.

5 bales each 300 pairs P. B. Dhoty, Cald. Merchant No. 301, 28 inches by 7 yards by 1 lb.

16 bales each 300 pairs P. B. Dhoty, Cald. Merchant No. 401, 32 inches by 8 yards by 1½ lbs.

6 bales each 300 pairs P. B. Dhoty, Cald. Merchant No. 501, 35 inches by 9 yards by 1½ lbs.

1 bale 200 pairs P. B. Dhoty, Merchant No. 1065, 40 inches by 10 yards by 1 15/16 lbs.

3 bales each 200 pairs P. B. Dhoty, Merchant No. 1075, 42 inches by 10 yards by 2 lbs.

14 bales each 200 pairs S. K. Dhoty, Merchant No. 2131, 42 inches by 10 yards by 2 lbs.

3 bales each 200 pieces Chadars, Cald. Merchant No. 1115, 50 inches by 6 yards by 2¼ lbs.

7 bales each 150 pieces Chadars, Cald. Merchant No. 1215, 54 inches by 6 yards by 2½ lbs.

11 bales each 150 pieces Chadars, Cald. Merchant No. 1315, 59 inches by 6 yards by 2¾ lbs.

16 bales each 100 pieces Long Cloth. Cald. Merchant No. 1251, 21 inches by 37½ yards by 4 lbs.

16 bales each 80 pieces Long Cloth, Cald. Merchant No. 1351, 23 inches by 37½ yards by 4½ lbs.

79 bales each 80 pieces Long Cloth. Cald. Merchant No. 1451, 25 inches by 37½ yards by 5 lbs.

1 bale 60 pieces Long Cloth, Cald. Merchant No. 12052, 27 inches by 37½ yards by 6 lbs.

Terms:—25 per cent. deposit and delivery within 6 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th October, 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 13, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MEDICAL STORES.

Under instructions from the Medical Storekeeper to Government, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, 31st October, 1923, at 2 p.m. (S. T.) at the Medical Stores Depot, Bellasis Road, opposite Byculla Club, the following goods:—

A quantity of unserviceable Medical Stores, etc.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th October, 1923.

MACKENZIE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, AND ESTATE BROKERS.

No. 75, Apollo Street, opp. The Union Bank.

NOTICE FOR VACATING THE PREMISES.

Messrs. MACKENZIE AND CO., Auctioneers have removed to No. 75, Apollo Street opp. The Union Bank.

MACKENZIE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th October 1923.

AMUSEMENTS.

Is it possible for a

YOUNG WEALTHY RAKE

TO BECOME A HERMIT?

SEE

SOUL OF A SLAVE

SPRINGS SPRINGS SPRINGS

Of any description Manufactured and Guaranteed.

TRIAL SOLICITED.

CITY AUTO TRANSPORT CO, LTD,
Jetha Street, Off Lamington Rd.
Byculla, BOMBAY.

ASTHMA

RADICAL AND SURE CURE OF 24 YEARS FAME ALL OVER THE WORLD.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika," Sunday July 2, 1899.

ASTHMA CURE.

TO THE EDITOR,

Sir.—It will be glad tidings to Asthma patients to hear that they can obtain immunity from their terrible sufferings by trying a simple Asthma cure which has come to my knowledge. Babu J. P. Ray is a discoverer of this specific. He is a charitable man and distributes medicines "gratis." A good many persons afflicted with this fell disease in Benares have been radically cured by using his medicine. There are a good many prescriptions which give relief from Asthma temporarily, but there is perhaps no recognised medicine which cures it. The suffering world should, therefore, hail with delight the appearance of a medicine of this kind. Babu J. P. Ray has got a pamphlet printed which gives a description of his treatment and the names of men who have benefited by its use and where it is available to the public. This is a marvellous remedy and I would strongly recommend the sufferers from Asthma to make application to the Babu at Durga Kund Road, Benares City.

Correspondent S.M.L.

NOTE.—Please ask for testimonials.

Present address:—
J. P. RAY, K. P. RAY, 5, Benares City.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 29.

The storm in the bay is still of slight intensity. Its centre this morning lies about one hundred and twenty miles South-east of Masulipatam and is probably moving North-East. It has caused heavy rain on the North Madras Coast. The western disturbance is passing away eastwards. The rainfall has been nearly general in the Punjab Hills, Kashmir, South-east Madras, Madras Deccan, North Madras Coast and local in Central Punjab, Mysore and Malabar. A few falls occurred in Lower Burma and East Central Provinces. The chief amounts are:—Sialkot one inch, Dalhousie one and a half, Sonamag one, Cochin and Trivandrum three, Salem and Cuddalore one and a half, Nellore six Masulipatam and Cocoanada five, and Vizagapatam one.

Forecast:—Decrease in South Madras and increase in the North-east of the Peninsula.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 28th October, 1923.

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m. 10. a. m. 2. p. m. 4 p. m. and 10. p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.794 inches
Temperature of Air	81.4 degrees,
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73.9 ,,
Dew Point	70 0 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	69.% ,,
Extent of cloudy sky(the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	3.8
	89.8 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	75.5 ,,
Minimum do do.	..
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE,E,NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles 122
Fall of Rain	,,
Total fall during month	,,
do. do. year	,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 20th Oct.	,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still	LOW WATER. Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.
F.	2	4 10	15 6	2	11 31	20 10
		16 42	13 9		22 47	19 8
Sat.	6	7 59	25 8	6	1 16	19 1
		20 5	25 0		14 29	19 9
S.	4	6 54	15 10	4	0 27	19 3
		19 30	15 2		13 45	19 0
M.	29	1 26	27 0	29	7 10	19 07
		13 10	25 9		19 12	17 1
Tu.	30	2 1	27 0	30	7 55	20 2
		13 44	25 2		19 43	17 8
W.	31	2 39	26 5	31	8 99	20 8
	Nov.	14 24	24 6	Nov.	20 23	18 4
W.	1	3 25	15 10	1	9 44	21 0
		15 22	14 0		21 18	19 1

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 29th October 1923, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab—Lahore reports 0.37 in. of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the south-east of the division and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess. Maximum temperature was considerably lower than usual; the minimum was nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Moisture in the air is in excess at Jhansi. Temperature was nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Sind and in excess in west and central Rajputana. Maximum temperature was below normal in upper Sind and north-west Rajputana; the minimum was higher than usual at Jodhpur and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and at Indore, Dwarka and Bhavnagar-Para the air is drier than usual. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at Dwarka and the minimum was higher at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear at Ratnagiri and Karwar and moderately clouded at Bombay and Mormugao. Humidity is as usual. Temperature was nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are heavily clouded in south Hyderabad and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the south Bombay Deccan and at Malegaon and Ahmednagar. Maximum temperature was as usual; the minimum was below normal at Aurangabad and Poona.

General Remarks.—The storm off the Coromandel coast yesterday has apparently moved north wards. It has caused heavy rain on the north Madras coast and widespread rain in south-east Madras and south Malabar. Rainfall has also been local in Mysore and the Madras Deccan. The western disturbance has given a few falls of rain in the Punjab and is passing away. The principal amounts are Masulipatam 4.95 in. Madras 0.87 in. Negapatam 0.86 in. Trivandrum 2.97 in. Cochin 2.38 in. Coimbatore 0.36 in. Trichinopoly 0.44 in. Bangalore 0.19 in. Cuddapah 0.53 in. and Lahore 0.37 in.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to extend into east Hyderabad and the east Central Provinces.

Note.—The publication of the Bombay Daily Weather Report will be stopped for six months from the 1st November 1923 and will be resumed again on the 1st May 1924. Difficulties were experienced this session in supplying back numbers of the Report; subscribers for the next session should therefore enlist themselves fairly in advance.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 28th October 1923 issued from Simla.

The depression to the east of Ceylon yesterday has developed into a slight storm with its centre this morning about one hundred miles south-east of Madras. It appears to be moving in a north-westerly direction and has given widespread heavy rain in south Madras. The western disturbance has given nearly general rain in the extreme north. Rainfall has been nearly general in the North-west Frontier Province and south-east Madras, and local in the north Punjab Hills, Kashmir, Malabar, Mysore, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Lower Burma.

The chief amounts not already mentioned in the Bombay Daily Weather Report were:—Murree two inches; Cherat, Drosh one; Salem two; Cuddalore eight; Nellore, Kodaikanal three.

COMPOUND AIR PUMP

HIGHEST QUALITY

"AEOLUS" TWO-CYLINDER Compound Tyre Pump. Easiest working. Strongly made of Brass—air-tight Joints and Length 16 ins. 1 1/4 and ⅜ ins. dia. barrel.

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED
Rs. 12-8 each.
(Ask for our Air Pump Handbill, 30 different kinds.)

THE ADVANCE MOTOR Co.,
7, Lamington Road, BOMBAY.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS OF MONDAY, THE 29TH OF OCTOBER 1923.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hrs.	Minimum of past 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hrs.	Total 1st June to date.	Departure in June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—					
Bushire'	..	..	..	..	..
Do. 28th	81.5	66.5	..	0.25	+0.20
Jask ..	85.4	67.6	..	1.27	+1.77
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—					
Multan	82.9	58.5	..	4.64	—0.44
Rawalpindi	72.9	47.1	..	15.17	—7.84
Lahore	78.6	54.4	0.37	11.22	—8.78
Hissar	79.2	59.1	..	19.59	+7.92
Ambala	72.4	60.1	..	20.11	—4.00
Delhi ..	84.6	66.7	..	24.91	+1.82
UNITED PROVINCES—					
Agra ..	91.0	65.0	..	23.91	—0.50
Mainpuri	89.3	62.4	..	31.74	+7.75
Jhansi	90.4	63.2	..	30.51	—3.88
Cawnpore	86.6	63.4	..	48.11	+1487
Allahabad	88.0	63.2	..	35.07	—1.26
SIND AND RAJPUTANA					
Jacobabad	86.7	57.4	..	3.64	+1.32
Karachi	87.1	69.8	..	3.98	—1.62
Ajmer..	88.2	64.8	..	12.88	—5.94
Jaipur	89.3	64.2	..	18.84	—3.12
Kotah	93.4	63.2	..	42.27	+1603
Mount Abu	78.0	62.2	..	31.11	—2742
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR— AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—					
Bhuj ..	93.0	63.1	..	5.39	—8.17
Dwarka	88.7	77.8	..	4.36	—8.43
Veraval	87.1	69.6	..	7.17	—1088
Rajkot	96.5	66.1	..	10.32	—1501
Bhavnagar Para	96.0	69.1	..	17.55	—2.56
Surat ..	94.5	68.6	..	25.95	—1426
Ahmedabad	97.4	69.1	..	13.48	—1447
Deesa	99.2	71.4	..	6.16	—1749
Neemuch	88.9	57.6	..	27.19	—0.34
Indore	87.9	60.9	..	33.13	+1.89
CENTRAL PROVINCES—					
Jubbulpore	83.8	60.8	..	74.19	+2198
Saugor	89.4	66.2	..	62.76	+2076
Hoshangabad	87.3	62.0	..	54.87	+8.55
Khandwa	91.5	59.7	..	20.60	—7.09
Akola	91.2	69.7	..	21.92	—6.71
Amraoti	88.4	65.4	..	19.72	—1018
Nagpur	86.8	64.8	..	43.04	—1.69
Chanda	88.9	66.2	..	43.05	—4.15
Raipur	84.3	66.8	..	48.22	+1.61
KONKAN—					
Bombay	89.8	76.0	..	77.49	+8.52
Ratnagiri	90.7	71.7	..	92.78	—4.50
Mormugao	83.4	78.0	..	103.43	+1368
Karwar	88.1	70.4	..	127.91	+1898
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—					
Malegaon	91.7	59.5	..	15.59	—4.52
Ahmednagar	86.7	59.3	..	17.47	—1.15
Poona..	88.2	55.4	..	16.74	—7.28
Sholapur	89.7	63.8	..	20.56	—4.42
Bilapur	88.2	65.8	..	9.39	—7.14
Belgaum	80.1	62.8	..	45.38	+5.04
Aurangabad	88.9	59.5	..	20.54	—4.28
Nizamabad(Indur)	84.0	66.8	..	28.46	—8.21
Hyderabad	82.6	68.0	..	21.78	—5.67
MALABAR AND CEYLON					
Mangalore	80.0	75.4	..	134.27	+2039
Calicut	80.6	74.5	..	126.32	+2945
Cochin	82.8	71.7	2.38	119.09	+3261
Colombo	83.5	74.1	1.25	55.65	+2098
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—					
Masulipatam	78.3	72.5	4.95	25.82	—5.36
Bellary	84.3	69.9	..	6.03	—8.77
Cuddapah	75.0	76.8	0.53	12.91	—1069
Madras	79.9	73.8	0.87	26.01	+0.03
Bangalore	71.5	63.0	0.19	16.72	—8.31
Coimbatore	82.4	70.6	0.36	11.17	—0.55
Trichinopoly	81.3	72.3	0.44	14.78	—3.44
Negapatam	81.1	73.0	0.86	23.34	+3.49

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, October 29,

	Rs. a. p
Khani—	
Textile	1 1 6
E. D. Sassoon	1 1 0
Elphinstone	1 1 0
Longcloth (Full weight) 36/40 inches—	
Standard per lb.	1 6 0
Century per lb.	1 5 6
Hindustan per lb.	1 6 6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 6 6
Textile per lb.	1 6 0
Phoenix ,,	1 5 6
Pearl ,,	1 5 6
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb.	1 4 6
Elphinstone (Balti) per lb.	1 6 0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 5 0
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 8303/8203—	
Rachael per lb.	1 6 0
Pearl per lb.	1 5 9
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 5 6
Longcloth x quality—	
Rachael per lb.	1 6 6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 6 6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 6 3
Pearl per lb.	..
Longcloth Satin Calendar, 36/40	
Textile (Hand)	1 5 3
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 6 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 4 6
Bombay Cotton	1 3 6
Pahelwan	1 3 3
Hearth Brand	1 3 3
Saltai—	
Fabaney per lb.	1 4 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 5 0
Grey Drill, Century—	
No. 1125 per piece	..
No. 128 1/2 per piece	..
Dhooties 7, 8, and 9 Yards—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 8 0
Jacob E. D per lb.	1 6 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 7 6
Dhooties 10 yards—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 6 0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 5 6
Check 5lb Grey Drill—	
Standard per piece	6 8 0
Phœnix per piece	6 6 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 6 0
Hindustan per piece	6 13 0
Check 5 1/2 lb Grey Drill—	
Pearl per piece	6 8 0
Bleached Check—	
Textile .. Per Piece	..
Kasturchand Per Piece	7 10 0
Bombay United Per piece	7 10 0
Black Check 5lb:—	
Textile .. Per Piece	9 6 0
E. D. Racheal ,,	6 14 0
Grabrun No. 5124:—	
Pearl	11 8 0
Hindustan	11 12 0

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

October 27.

Borneo Maru, Kojima, Kobe.

The followng vesels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Tamba Maru, Wada, Kobe.

City of Nagpur, Rae, Karachi.

Canadian Britisher Spring Port Soudan.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Orna for Rangoon.

Steamer Borghild for Karachi.

S. S. Borneo Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Borneo Maru, 4,281 tons, Captain J. Kojima, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S. S. Tamba Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Tamba Maru, 3,570 tons, Captain N. Wada, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. City of Nagpur:—The City Line steamer City of Nagpur, 6,789 tons, Captain J. R. Roe, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(SATUURDAY, October 27.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Sh. d.

1 Morea 5962 London 27/10 M M & Co.
2 Mooltan 12836, London, 10-11 M M and Co.
3 Andyk 4032, Colombo, 1/11 E D Sassoon and Co.
4 Modasa 556, K'chi 30/10, M M & Co.
6 Clan MacVicar 3621, Alleppey 4/11 J. and Co.
7 C/Nagpur 6288, Karachi 3/11 K N & Co.
8 Clara Camus 4511 Dunkirk 1/11, Graham and Co.
9 Marwada, 5120, London, 2/11 M M & Co.
10 Taroba 3657 N F, N F M M & Co.
11 Dorsetshire 4545, Antwerp 30/10 T M & Co.
12 Trautenfels 3925 Hamburg 31/10, Graham and Co.
14 Orna 2997, N F, M M & Co.
15 Karoa 3607 Durban 31/10 M M & Co.
16 Boli 4226 Dunkirk 30/10 J F and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Olympia 3272 L'pool, 6/11, Graham & Co.
6 Lomlands 2304 Genoa N F, Graham & Co.
9 Tamba Maru 5553 Kobe 29/10 N Y Kaisha.
10 & 11 Mamcada 3252 30/10 M M & Co.
12 & 13 Barpeta 1877 Busra, 1/11 M M & Co.
16 Accra 1751 N F, D M Khandwani.
D & E Burma Maru 2892 Japan 28/10, O S Kaisha.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Jaladuta 2593, Calcutta 27/10 S S N Co.
B Borghild 2158, Karachi 31/10 S S N Co.
F Hatarana 4592 N F, 31/10 M M & Co
N-C. Britisher 3244 Sudan 30/10 M M & Co.
Q Champavati 320 N. F. N F, F B S N Co.
C & R Ristic, 1773, Rangoon 2/11 J F & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Kaiser-I-Hind due about 2nd November, Agent P and O S N Co.

China due about 9th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Kashmir due about 16th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Maloja due about 23rd November, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Hatra due about 23rd October, Agent B I N Co.

Modasa due about 22nd October, Agent B N Co.

Warfield due about 17th November, Agent B S N Co.

Nevasa due about 12th November, Agent B I S N Co.

Margha (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Castalia due about 1st November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Scindia due about 23rd November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Genoa due about 5th November, Agent K N and Co.

Trafford Hall due about 16th November, Agent K N Co.

Clan Cumming (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

Clan MacMaster (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

Clan Macnaughton (not fixed), Agent J Co.

FROM HULL.

Urbine (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Tantenfels due about 3rd November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Nippon due about 7th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Brockfield due about 8th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Hoogkerk due about 10th November, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

Meerkerk due about 30th November, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

Bovenkerk due about 22nd December, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Silvio Pellico due about 8th November, Agent L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Pittsburg due about 26th October, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Borneo Maru due about 27th October, Agent O S K.

Sado Maru due about 28th October, Agent N Y K.

Malacca Maru due about 13th November, Agent N Y K.

Himalaya Maru due about 9th November, Agents O S K.

FROM CHINA.

Soudan due about 3rd November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Caledonia due about 10th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Taroba due about 21st October, Agent B S N Co.

Karagola due about 4th November, Agent B I S N Co.

Karapara due about 18th November, Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

October 27.

S. S. Olympia for Liverpool:—36 bales wool raw, David Sassoon and Co, 37 bales wool raw, C Chaganmal, 20 bales wool raw, V Oomarsey, 62 bales wool raw, G Gamanmal, 13 bales wool raw, S Kesrimal, 85 bales wool raw, C Ramsarup, 21 bales wool raw, R Peerchand, 314 bales cotton, Patel Cotton Co, 2020 cwt Linseed oil cakes, F F Campbell and Co,

Huschke's Cologne Water

NOT GENUINE WITHOUT THREE STARS & No. 4711 ON EVERY LABEL.
Sole Distributors,
PATELL LIMITED.
151, Chuckla St. BOMBAY 3.

INFLUENZA,
Chills & Agues

rapidly yield to Phenalgin. Temperature is reduced, the restless, overstrung system tranquillised and steady recovery ensured.

PHENALGIN

is prompt and certain in action and, as it causes no depression, no craving nor any other after effects, is absolutely safe in use. It has been prescribed by doctors for over twenty-five years.

Supplied in bottles containing 36 × 5 gr. tablets, with full directions, by all chemists.

Sole Agents:—
E. T. PEARSON & Co. Ltd.
Manufacturing Chemists, Mitcham, Eng.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.

KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.

Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.

Price List on Application.

1000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

For Larvaca:—30 bales cotton gray twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

S. S. Frantenfels for Antwerp:—226 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Hamburg:—114 bales cotton fly, K Vishram and Co, 50 tons tinscrap, Shaw Wallace and Co.

S. S. Modasa for Havre:—240 cwt groundnut, Louisdrewfus and Co.

S. S. Hindoo for Dunkirk:—177 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Lowlands for Genoa:—30 cwt Gum, E Virji, 100 cwt dillseed, T Jamnadas, 440 bales cotton, K Visram, 88 bales cotton M Amarsey.

For Marseilles:—20 cwt sandlewood roots, S Nowroji, 20 cwt sandlewood Billets, S Nowroji.

S. S. Morwada, for Hull:—2501 cwt Myrabollam, P Matharadas and Co.

For Antwerp:—12 bales Hemp, B Meyer and Co, 77 bales cotton fly B Meyer and Co.

S. S. Turterton for Hull:—210 cwt Rapessed, J Dayal.

S. S. Claralamus for Barcelona:—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros, 200 bales cotton, A Khimji, 200 bales cotton, Patel Cotton Co.

S. S. City of Nagpur for Liverpool:—21 bales cotton, T M Kaisha, 165 bales cotton, B Karsondas.

S. S. Cracovia for Venice:—215 bales cotton, Vurdwan Bros.

For Trieste:—200 cwt Fenolseed, T Jamnadas, 90 cwt corianderseed, T Jamanadas, 193 cwt cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Dorsetshire for Ghent:—110 bales cotton T M Kaisha, 57 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp:—220 bales cotton, H Nensey, 220 bales cotton, Vurdhwan Bros.

S. S. Mooltan for London:—199 cwt Cassim, C Jiwanlal and Co, 47 bdles Lambskin, M Saidmohod, 48 bdles woollen carpet, Thaifgancansal Co.

S. S. Burma Maru for Kobe:—2900 bales cotton, T M Kaisha, 300 bales cotton, Y K Kaisha, 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros, 138 bales cotton, N Patelly.

S. S. Tamba Maru for Kobe:—709 bales cotton, Y K Kaisha.

For Hongkong:—12 bales Grey cotton twist, C Bomanji, 75 cwt Guns, N Vithaldas.

IMPORTS.

October 29.

S. S. City of Nagpur, from Liverpool Agents Killick Nixon and Co:—2040 bdles Hoops, 5625 bdles Glvd corr sheet, 1077 bdles Black sheets, 91 cask tiles, 30 8/cs tiles, 1180 boxes common soap, 109 bales old newspaper, 89 bales cottons, 242 cases cottons, 50 cases yarn 22 bales cotton yarn, 69 cask tallow, 500 bgs bicarb of soda, 81 crats glazed tiles.

From Glasgow:—85 cases cottons, 125 cases corn flour, 1213 cases whisky, 300 cases bottled beer, 20 bales jute twine, 300 kgs Paint, 417 Pcs or Arges Bridgework, 25 Hhds. ale, 50 Hhds. British bulk ale.

S. S. Hataram from Antwerp, Agents British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd:—[illegible] cases champagne wine, 66 cases cheese, 25 cases paper, 31 cases cottons, 305 bales straw boards, 100 D/bgs Farina, 100 crats earthenware tiles, 20 Brls Lithophone.

From Middlesborough:—4729 bdles glvd corr sheet 58 cask old file.

From Marseilles:—50 cases gomme 16 cases champagne, 100 case Brandy, 25 cases spirit, 60 cases mineral water, 64 bales roots, 55 bgs aniseed, 23 bgs ahmaine, 400 crats tiles, 20 pkgs Alementary Paste.

COMMERCIAL.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

PIECEGOODS AND YARN.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 10.

The cloth market shows no tendency to revive. Demand is patchy in character, and offers no feature of special interest. On the other hand, reports as to the crop prospects in the larger cloth-consuming outlets are generally of an encouraging character, and though buying of piecegoods is being pushed back as long as possible the feeling prevails that it cannot be postponed indefinitely. As regards values there is little variation, but such changes as have been recorded are in buyers' favour, though the movements in the futures market do not justify any important concession. January contracts of American were at noon to-day almost exactly the same as a week ago, whilst January contracts of Egyptian were 38 points down.

In a few instances differences between buyers' and sellers' views of price have been narrowed by negotiation, and results may accrue in the near future. The turnover so far, however, shows no expansion and the week's total of business is probably less than that of last week. Dhootie fabrics have been booked in moderate weights. Other light bleaching styles have also received more attention than ordinary grey goods, Indian markets being the source of demand. Calcutta has again been the most helpful outlet, but a little has gone through for all the other parts. China buying continues to be restricted to small consignments of dyed goods, prints, and fancies, the regular lines of staple cloths being neglected. Shanghai conditions are by no means unfavourable to forward buying, but the continued lawlessness in the interior is a deterrent to speculative enterprise.

The minor outlets of the Far East have bought sparingly. Egypt is a disappointing market, but some revival of interest on the part of Turkey is observable, and various Mediterranean ports have come in for stock lots of light bleached goods and grey shirtings. American buyers and home trade houses pursue the policy of confining purchases to absolutely necessary replacements.

Yarn business remains small in volume in all departments. Spinners of Egyptian combed, gassed, and mercerised yarns continue to do fairly well, but carded counts are not freely sold. The position of American spinners goes from bad to worse. Apart from a few forward sales of dhootie qualities demand for American twist and weft has been confined to small weights for immediate delivery from stock. Users have pursued the policy of keeping their cellars almost empty, and have occasionally been compelled to borrow a few skips from their neighbours. The trade is now seeking a solution of its troubles by consultation with the official representatives of their workpeople. The acceptance of a voluntary control by a joint committee seems to be receiving more support now than it received when the trade was last consulted, and it is even suggested that the operatives' leaders may provide the initiative if the employers fail to produce a workable scheme.

COAL.

CARDIFF, Oct. 10.

Welsh steam coals continue to meet with a restricted demand. Supplies keep pressing heavily on the market, and their excess over current demand prevents improvement in the recent dull tone. France, Italy, Belgium, and South America are buying very cautiously, the former countries influenced by the Ruhr situation, while United States coals are making competition in South America very keen. A development of outstanding importance to the Welsh coal trade, too, is the placing by the Nord and Etat Railways of France of a contract for 150,000 tons of American coal to be delivered to North France over the balance of the year at del. 6.15 c.i.f. This business is generally taken by Welsh exporters, and the opinion is that this is a deliberate attempt to "bear" Welsh prices still further.

Admiralty large coals move off slowly, best descriptions around 27s. 6d.—28s. 6d., and seconds 26s.—27s. Dry large coal is very quiet, and supplies freely offer at 27s. 6d. bests and down to 26s. ordinaries. The call for Monmouthshire coals is well below the average, Black Veins finding difficulty in holding to 27s., with Western Valley large a sluggish market around 26s.

OILS AND OILSEEDS.

HULL, Oct. 10.

Markets for vegetable oils have continued steady all round, although probably the volume of business is not all that could be desired. Raw linseed oil, on actual shortage in near positions due to small arrivals of seed and the small "crush," has continued very firm, and is quoted round £43 for oil on spot and £42. 10s. month. Cotton oils of all descriptions have met with a steady demand, and values are maintained, crude Egyptian offering at £37. 5s. and technical refined (soapmakers' grade) at £41 naked ex Hull mill.

In the oilseed section linseed continues steady and is again dearer. Business has been chiefly in Indian varieties for early shipment. Values of new Plate crop are above crushers' ideas. Egyptian cotton seed has been quietly steady, and only a small trade done at about unchanged prices. Palm kernels have lost the recent advance and offer freely at £19 and less.

JUTE.

DUNDEE, Oct. 10.

The position of the raw material is still one of uncertainty. Prices have remained for a short time at a firmer level and then unexpectedly fallen. This has affected the demand for both yarns and cloth. Orders in the yarn section were held back during the week owing to a weakness in jute, but prices were maintained; 8lb. cops were sold at 2s. 8d. The orders previously placed for yarns assisted in maintaining prices.

In the jute cloth section the business already carried through has been extensive, but many orders have also been held back. The inquiry which now exists is considerable, and in some cases quick delivery is required. The U.S.A. and the Plate are the chief centres from which this inquiry comes. The demand for hessians has been general, and light and heavy weights have been purchased.

During the week prices were as follows: Chested hessians: 10½oz. 40in., 3 10-12d., 3¾d. per yard; 8oz. 40in., 2 10-12d., 2¾d. per yard. Jute: First mark actuals, £22. 10s., £22. 15s.; red S.S.C. actuals, £21; daisee 2, £22; daisee 3, £20. 10s.—all c.i.f. U. K.

GUNNY MARKET.

Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.'s Weekly report dated, Calcutta, 22nd October, 1923, says:—

Heavy Goods—Despite the limited enquiry this market continues firm. B. Twills have been in demand and a moderate trade has resulted for near and forward deliveries. Otherwise business has been of small extent.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrate Bags (24 ozs.) for January at Rs .28-8-0; Cuban Sugar Bags for December at Rs. 53-0-0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Grainsacks (5 lbs. for January/March at Rs. 94.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for October at Rs. 45-4-0 to Rs. 46-0-0; Liverpool Twills for October at Rs. 52-0-0, for November/December at Rs. 51-0-0; for January/April at Rs. 49-8-0, for April/June at Rs. 46-0-0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for October at Rs. 46-8-0 to Rs. 45-8-0 for July/September 1924 at Rs. 42; Woolpacks for July at Rs. 2-2-3.

For Burma and the Straits.—E. Bags for October at Rs. 33; for January/March at Rs. 32; Hy. C.'s (2" green) for November/December at Rs. 44; striped basis; Hy. Co's for January/June at Rs. 41-8 to Rs. 42.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for November/December at Rs. 45; for December at Rs. 44; for January/February at Rs. 42-8-0, for January/April and January/June at Rs. 42, for April/June at Rs. 41-12-0 to Rs. 42, for July/September at Rs. 41 to Rs. 41-8-0 Liverpool Twills for January/April at Rs. 42-8-0.

Hessians.—Since our last issue holidays have intervened and business in consequence has been somewhat restricted. Apart from small trade done with Shippers for early shipment, there is nothing of interest to report. Towards the close values are inclined to be easier.

9 porters for Ready and October at Rs. 13-8-0 to Rs. 14-2-0 to Rs. 13-14-0, for November/December at Rs. 13-6-0 to Rs. 13.14-0 to Rs. 13-12-0, for January/March at Rs. 13 to Rs. 13-8-0, for January/June at Rs. 13-4-0, for July/September at Rs. 13.

Onion Bags (12 ozs.) for December/February at Rs. 13.

50" 16 ozs. for November/December at Rs. 17-8-0.

40" 10 ozs. for Ready and October at Rs. 18-12-0 to Rs. 19 to Rs. 18-14-0.

40" 10½ ozs. for Ready at Rs. 18-10-0, for October at Rs. 18-6.0 to Rs. 19.

11 porters for October/December at Rs. 17-10-0 to Rs. 18, for November/December at Rs. 17-4-0 to Rs. 17-14.0 to Rs. 17.12.0, for January/March at Rs. 16-4-0 to Rs. 17, for January/June at Rs. 16.8.0, for April/June at Rs. 16-8-0, for April/September at Rs. 16-12.0.

Wheat Bags for April/June at Rs. 20.

40" 12 ozs. for October at Rs. 20 basis, for early November at Rs. 1-91-0 basis, for November at Rs. 19-8-0 basis.

36" 12 ozs. 40" for October at Rs. 20 to Rs. 21, basis.

"SELFLESS" ADVICE.

The "Forward" writes:—

The spectre of protection has begun to haunt the dreams of Anglo-India. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas's folly in establishing a Tariff Reform League in Bombay has accordingly evoked in the "Statesman" a reaffirmation of its tender anxieties for the fate of the Indian public who have now to face the peril of being "plundered" by an "unholy alliance." This combination of wail and warning ends in the following note:—

"The moral which follows most naturally from the speech of Mr. Samaldas, with its astonishing revelations of a childlike unconsciousness of the perils of protection, is that India is in sore need of a Free Trade League which will spread economic truth, expose the fallacies and dangers of Protection, and rouse the vast body of consumers to a knowledge of the conspiracy being hatched for their exploitation in the interests of a small and already rich class of industrialists." The superb selflessness of this advice will be best appreciated when one takes into account the proposals for "an all-round protection of home industries by means of a scientific tariff" that the British Prime Minister is contemplating.

TARIFF LEAGUE.

The "Nation" of Lahore writes:—

We welcome the inauguration of a Tariff League in Bombay. The association has been formed under the energetic leadership of Seth Lallubhai Samaldas, and we have no doubt that the League will render yeoman service to the cause of Indian industries. The tariff policy of the Government has always been inspired by the anxiety for the profits of British capitalists. The needs of the country and its people have been no consideration with it. We hope the League will maintain vigilant watch over the financial exploits of the bureaucrats.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATUION RATES.

Bombay, Oct. 29.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0 13 6
Tikimdas	No. 10 1/2	0 12 6
David	No. 10 1/2	0 12 3
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0 12 3
Sattara	No. 12 1/4	0 13 0
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0 12 12
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0 12 8
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0 10 2
Lighthouse	No. 6 1/2	0 9 10
Japan	No. 40/1	1 10 6
Japan	No. 42/2	1 11 6
Japan	No. 20	1 0 6
Japan	No. 32	1 7 3
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	1 0 0

The Governor has declared a public holiday in Rangoon on December 21st and in Mandalay on the 27th, the days on which the Viceroy will arrive in the respective cities.

A correspondent wires from Amritsar:—Eight out of the fifty-eight, against whom warrants have been issued, have not been arrested yet, among them being Mr. Harban Singh, Bhagat Jaswant Singh and Sardar Mangal Singh, late editor "Akali."

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 29.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 23/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 3/4.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T T 1/4 25/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 13/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 1/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 27/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/4 7/8.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 510.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 560.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 550.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 156
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 150½.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 165.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 224.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 169.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 321.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.49-13/16.
London—Paris Frcs 75.90.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.20.
London—Brussels Frcs. 88.10.
London—Rome Liras 99.50.
London—Berlin Marks 275,000 millions.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady Market.

LOCAL QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Oct. 29.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 3/4
Bank Demand	1-4 25/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-5 1/16
Fos. Demand	510
American Dollars	321
Hongkong Dollars	165
Shanghai	224
Japan	156
Singapore	169

Market—Steady.

London, Oct. 27.

Rentes 3 per cent.	55
Bar Silver Spot	31 15/16
" " 2 months hence	31 1/2

Closing Tone of silver:—Little Indian Buying. Very Quiet.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cens since 5th July 1923.

Interest day to day loans	2 1/4
Interest 7 day Market loans	2 1/2

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Oct. 27.

Exchange on London in Paris	75.90
" " " " " Germany	
" " " " " Italy	99,70
Stockholm	17.06
Christiania	29.33
Amsterdam	11.54
Switzerland	25.24
	Yesterday's,
Belgium	88.60
Athens	235.00
	New York, Oct. 27
Demand Bills	44.962

DICOUNTS.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 1/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 1/4
" " " " 6 "	4 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent	27

WAR LOANS, ETC.

London, Oct. 27,

Funding Loan 4%1960/90	£ 90 1/4
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 92
War Loan 5%1929/47	£ 100 3/4ex Dod
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 58 1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	42 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	68 7/8
Govyt. Secretaries 3%	58 3/4

London, Oct, 27.

Conversion Loan	£ 78 9/16
5 1/2 per cent Indian Loan	" 102 1/2
7 per cent " "	117

BULLION.

Bombay, Oct. 29.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15-10.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15-9-6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 24-8-9.
Bar gold forward Rs. 24-8-9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 24-9-6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 80-11.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 80-11.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 77-12.

London, Oct. 27.

Bar gold ready s. 92-1.
Silver ready d. 31-15.
Silver forward, d. 31-8.

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet—India bought, China sold.

GOLD.

Bombay, Oct. 29.

Steady:—24—9—3

Vaida	Opening	Highest	At 6 p.m.
Asho	24—8—3	24—9—3	24—9—3
Kartak	24—9—0	24—10—0	24—10—0

Teji Mandi.
Ashó —
Kartak 0—6—6
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Oct. 29.

Steady:—80—11—0

Vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Asho	80—8—0	80—15—0	—	80—11—0
Kartak	77—8—0	77—11—0	—	77—11—0

Teji Mandi.
Asho —
Kartak 1—7—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Oct. 29.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 62/10.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 84.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan Rs. 100.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 91.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 96/10.
5 per cent Tax Free Loan Rs. 95/10.
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1925, Rs. 102/14.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/5.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/12.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/2.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104/5.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 107/4.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 76.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930, Rs 101/4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75/8.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929 to 49 Rs. 101/4.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 75/8

SHARES.

Bombay, Oct. 29.

Market closed quiet but steady. The following are the closing rates:—

SHARES

Chartered Bank	£ 19 1/4
Hongkong	124
National	43 3/4
Eastern	5 1/4
P. & O. Fan ing Corp	12 3/4

BANKS.

Imperial 1400, India 74, Central 26 and Eastern Bank 78.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 410, By. Cotton 610, By. Dyeing 935, Bradbury 550, Century 445, Cent. India 502/8, Colaba Land 162/8, Coorla 160, Crescent 247/8, Edw. Sassoon 220, Elphinstone 53/12, Fazulbhoy 810, Gokak 135, Ind. Bleaching 200, Ind. Malwa 565, Jamshed Mfg. 155, Kastoorchand 230, Khatao 287/8, Kohinoor 1600, Luxmi Cotton 4775 xd, Madhavrao Scd. 75, Madhowji 225, Mathuradas 335, M. Petit 3200 xd, Meyer Sassoon 165, Morarji 4100, New Great 527/8, New City 310, Pabani 330, Pearls 635, Phoenix 495, Shapurji 221/4, Simplex 342/8, Standard 1550, Swan 775, Swadeshi 503/12, Tata Mill 425 and Vishnu Cotton 1710 xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 295, B. Burma 330 n, B. Burma N. I. 77/8, Bt. Burma Pet. 4, B. Tramway 93/2, B. Steam 90, Bundi Cement 10/4, Katni ord 90, Katni def 310, New India 12/8, Shivrajpur 32/8, Tata Iron ord 26, Tata Iron def 96/4, Tata Hydro 642/8 and Scindia Steam 6/12.

FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, 29th October, 1923.

Name.	Opening rates.	Maximum.	Minimum	Closing rates
Iadore Malwa	570	—	—	562/8
Colaba	—	—	—	170
Crescent	247/8	—	—	240
Kohinoor	—	—	—	1580
Nagpore Cndy	497/8	505	..	503/12
New Great	517/8	527/8	..	515
Pearl	627/8	637/8	..	625
Phoenix	—	—	—	495
Bombay Cotton	—	—	—	610
Bombay Dyeing	927/8	937/8	—	930
Sir Shapurji	225	—	220	225
Simplex	335	345	—	337/8
Swan	—	—	—	775
Swadeshi	500	505	..	503/12
Century	437/8	447/8	—	437/8
Alcock	—	—	—	285
Indian Cement Ordy.	—	—	—	70
Katni Cement Ordy	—	—	—	90
Katni Cement Defd	—	—	—	33)
Tata Steel Defd	103/12	—	..	101/4
Tata Steel Ordy	—	—	—	28
Bundi Cement	—	—	—	10/4
Bombay Burma Old.	—	—	—	33)
Bombay Burma, New	—	—	—	10
Bombay Steam Ordy.	—	—	—	95
Bombay Electric Tramway	—	—	—	92/8
Central India Mining	—	—	—	24
Shivrajpur	—	—	—	33

RUBBER.

London, Oct. 27.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Nov-Dec. 12 1/2
Tone—
Planatation First Later crepe Nov. .. 13 5/8
Tone—Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON

(From our Correspondent.)

October 29.

To-day a further advance of 8 to 16 points in New York futures has been reported. Liverpool has been reported 10 points lower. The market declined on some long liquidation.

Our market continues to display remarkable strength but the support now-a-days comes more from speculators that from legitimate trade interest. Notwithstanding the undoubted strength of the position we consider that the advance is going too far and will in our opinion continue for some time unless advices from Home markets are contrary to what we have now been receiving. For the present we would recommend our friends to watch developments closely, and should prices in the near future advance by about Rs. 15/20 from to-day's level, advantage should be taken of making sales at that time.

Despite a small advance in New York futures the Marwari bazar opened at Rs. 558½ i.e. Rs. 1½ lower than Saturday's closing rate for F G Broach April/May. At the opening of the session one Japan House and Commission Houses were buyers and the market jumped to Rs. 562. Selling by jobbers caused a setback and the prices dropped to Rs. 558. Around this level Offices Commission Houses and a well-known Indore operator were buyers which raised the values to Rs. 564½. Again going down to Rs. 562½ on scattered selling the market improved to Rs. 566 on buying by Commission Houses, Offices and Marwari Shroffs, and finally closed at Rs. 565½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 566 and advanced to Rs. 568 on buying by Commission and Exporting Houses, closing strong at Rs. 567½.

Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 514½ and advanced gradually to Rs. 520½ on buying by some Offices and Shroffs. Selling by Exporting Houses the values touched Rs. 519 but again improved to Rs. 521 on Shroffs buying. Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 510 and gradually advanced to Rs. 516. F G Bengal December/January opened at Rs. 442 and advanced to Rs. 455 in sympathy with the rise in Broach and on buying by some brokers.

Our market for ready cotton was steady on Saturday last with a fairly good demand by Exporters and local millwalas.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Oct. 29.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	567 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	455 1/2
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	525 1/2
" "	March	519

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, October, 29.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	563
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan	453
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan	522
Fine Oomra	March	516

LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

October 29.

New York Market 27th October 1923.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Prices at Noon	Closing Prices	Since previous close
30 67	Dec.		30.69	+02
30 05	Jan.		30.15	+10
30 08	Mar.		30.16	+08
30,05	May		30.18	+13
29.43	July		29.59	+16

Telegraphic market advices: January highest 30.21, lowest 29.88, range .33 points. Featureless market.

Liverpool Market 27th October 1923.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices	Since previous close
17.97	Oct.		17.76	—21
17.42	Jan.	17.33—09	17.31—11	17.27 —15
17.16	Mar	17 02—14	17.05—11	17.01 —15
16.90	May.		16 75	—15
17.95	Jan.	Egyptian.	17.93	—02

Telegraphic market advices: Small Saturday market, some selling, long liquidation. Undertone steady. West, unsettled. January highest 17.33, lowest 17.27 range .06 points.

	Liverpool, Oct. 27. Balees.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	
" " Sales of East Indian	500
" " Imports	
EGYPTIAN Future prices:—	
Mid. Americans Spot fair request	17.91
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	18.75

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 27.

Months	To-day's Price.
Oct.	17.82—03
Nov.	17.42— 3
Dec.	17.87—53
Jan.	17.93—02
Feb.	18.01—02
Mar.	18.10—01
April	18.31— 01
May	18 25—02
June	18.28—06
July	18 30—08
Aug.	18 30—03
Sept.	18 25—05

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 27.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Oct.	17.76—24
Nov.	17.47—15
Dec.	17.35—15
Jan.	17.27—13
Feb.	17.12—15
Mar.	17.10—15
April	16.87—14
May	16.76—15
June	16.69—14
July	16 42—13
Aug.	16.06—13
Sept.	15.45—13
Oct.	14 71—13

Tone.—Quiet but Steady

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY REPORT.

London, Oct. 27.

Total in Sight	4,095,000 Bales
Egyptian Visible Supply	304,000 "
East Indian " "	186,000 "
American " "	25,81,000 "
Other " "	166,000 "
Total Sales	40,000 "
East Indian Sales	6,300 "
Total Speculation	"
" Export	"
East Indian Export	"
" " Stock	54,000 "
" " Forwarded	4,700 "
" " Actual Export	"
" " Imports	4,000 "
" " Speculation	900 "
American Afloat	131,000 "
East Indian Afloat	28,000 "
Total Afloat	202,000 "

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct, 27.

M. G. Bengal Good	10.90
" " Fully Good	11.30
" " Fine	11.70
No. 1 Oomra, Good	11.75
" " " Fully Good	12.35
" " " Fine	12.85
M. G. Broach, Good	13.70
" " Fully Good	14.10
" " Fine	14.50
M. G. Scinde, Good	10.80
" " Fully Good	11.20
" " Fine	11.69

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct 27.

Day's Receipts at all U.S.Ports	5',000
" Exports to Great Britain	
" " Continent	10,000
Futures at New York Dec.	
" " " Jan.	30 15 +10
" " " Mar.	30.16 +08
" " " May.	30.18 +13
" " " July	29,59 +16
Spot Cotton at New York	31.75
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	29.50
Futures, " Jan.	30.05 +05
" " Mar.	29.96 +08
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	11 3/8
Silver Commercial Bars Foreign mined	63 3/4.

WHEAT.

London, Oct. 27.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1 2 lbs. O/N Sellers	43 3
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. O/N Sellers	42
AUSTRALIAN O N Sellers	45
KARACHI BARLEY O/N Sellers	29/6
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C.I.F. O/N Paid or sellers	42/6
WHEAT Red Karachi 480 lbs. O/N Nominal	41/6
WHEAT Afloat to U. K 1,780,000 Qrs.	

FREIGHT OF COAL.

Cardiay to Bombft	14

SEEDS.

London, Oct. 27.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Bold O/N Sellers Dull	£ 11 7/8
LINSEED Argentine O/N Sellers	19 3/4
" J/F Sellers firm	16 9/16
TONE OF RAPSEED—	
LINSEED Bombay per ton O/N n minal	
Better feeling	£ 21 3/4
TONE OF LINSEED—	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (souud delivered per ton) O/n Sellers	£ 9 1/2
TORIA RAPESEED O/N Sellers Dull	£ 16 7/8

LINSEED.

London, Oct 27.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags O/N S llers,	1 1/4
Tone:— Firmly held Quiet.	
RAW LINSEED Oil. Naked Spot Net	
" N/D Paid	40
" J/A Buyers.	36/9

METAL—LOCAL MARKET.

BRASS.

Bombay, Oct 29.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass English	3/4	65 12 0
Brass	1/	65 12 0
Brass	1 1/4	65 12 0
Brass	1 1/2	65 12 0
Brass	1 3/4	65 12 0
Brass	2/	65 12 0

METALS.

London, Oct. 27.

English best Selected Copper	£ 62 3/4
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 59 7/8
Copper Braziers	£ 81 1/2
Yellow Metal	73/4
Hard Spelter	29 1/2
Corrugated sheets Tob net	£ 19
TIN BLOCK	208 5/8

COPPER.

Bombay, Oct 29.

	per md.	R. a. p.
Copper English	3 1/4	74 0 0
Copper	1/	74 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	74 0 0
Copper American	1 1/2	75 0 0
Copper	1 3/4	75 0 0
Copper	2/	75 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panch Teka Joint		27 8 0
Copper English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Kalai		58 0 0
Lead Country		18 0 0
German Brass M 3/4 to 1		66 0 0
German Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 1 3/4 to 2		64 12 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		74 0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1 1/4		75 0 0

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Oct. 27.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta N-D. Sellers	23/41/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay N-D. Sellers	25/81/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi N-D. Sellers	25/81/2
Tone—Dull.	

RECEIPTS.

Bombay Oct. 29.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc. for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on Oct. 27, 1923.

Cotton	1267 Bales
Wheat	4605 Cwts.
Linseed	5464 "
Rape, etc	1200 "
Gingellyseed	819 "
Poppyseed	454 "
Groundnuts	1902 "
Castorseed	2237 "
Rice	21822 "
Myrabollams	476 "
Cottonseed	5372 "
Mowrasced	15 "
Gram	783 "
Jawar	1340 "
Masur	Nil "
Parley	273 "
Bajri	1991 "
Coal	1379 Tons.

WESTERN INDIA VIVEKANANDA SOCIETY.

His Holiness Swami Sharvananda, President, Sri Ramakrishna Math, Madras, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning by the Madras Mail. He was received at the Victoria Terminus by members of the Western India Vivekananda Society and the Sri Ramakrishna Mission Ashram at Santa Cruz. It will be recalled that the Swami during his visit to Bombay in April last had helped to establish the latter institution which, it is hoped, will ultimately grow into a branch of the Ramakrishna Mission. The Swami is putting up at the Ashram.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of Bombay Tenants' Association, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road, 6-30 p.m.
Election meeting at Soparibag Road, Parel, 9 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, October 31.

Brotherhood Campaign—Public meeting at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort, 6-15 p.m. (S. T.).
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Adjourned Genl. meeting of W. I. Hockey Association, Central Branch, Y. M. C. A., 6-45 p.m.

THURSDAY, Nov. 1.

Inaugural ceremony of the new Cotton Green, at Mazagaon, 4 p.m., Seth Narandas Parsotamdas to preside.
Polling Day for Council elections of all Constituencies; Bank Holiday.

FRIDAY, Nov. 2.

Declaration of B. A. (Pass) Examination results, University Hall, 1 p.m.
Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.
Counting of Votes (Bombay City.)

SATURDAY, Nov. 3.

Declaration of Second LL.B. Examination results, University Hall, 1 p.m.
S. S. "Delta", with English Mails, leaves at 2 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Oct. 30 (Tues.) Sunrise 6h. 27m. Sunset 6h. 7m
Oct 31 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 38m. Sunset 6h. 7m
Nov. 1 (Thur.) Sunrise 6h. 38m. Sunset 6h. 6m
Nov 2 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 39m. Sunset 6h. 6m
Nov. 3 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 39m., Sunset 6h. 5m.
Nov. 4 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 40m., Sunset 6h. 5m.
Nov. 5 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 40m; Sunset 6h. 4m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	12 0	*18
Gujarat Mail	11 6	20 20
Delhi Express	6 30	20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	21 35
Express (arrives at Church Gate)	20 25†	7

*A portion of the Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15-30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England provided the ship reaches the Pier before midday.
This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.
†This Express will terminate at Church Gate and Passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
*Calcutta Mail (via Jubl) ...	13 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	8 30	22 45
Poona Mail	11 40	15 0
Inter 3rd Poona Express ...	12 15	14 15
Poona Express	19 50	7 50
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9 0	21 30
Madras East Pass.	21 55	9 0

*On Saturdays the rear portion of this train carrying passengers for the mail steamer will be detached at Kurla and run to Ballard Pier arriving there at 17-30.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N Y K steamer "Sado Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 27th instant, and is due to arrive here on Wednesday morning, the 31st instant.
The outward P and O mail steamer "Kaisar-I-Hind" with the mails from London of 18th instant arrived at Aden at 11 a.m. on the 28th instant and left there at 4 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 2nd proximo.
The outward P and O mail steamer "China" with mails from London of 25th instant left Marseilles on the 27th instant.

BROTHERHOOD CAMPAIGN.

There will be a public meeting at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort to-morrow (Wednesday) the 31st instant at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) when Messrs. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Barrister, S. H. Jhabwala and Mawji Govindji will speak on "Islam and Brotherhood", "Zoroastrianism and Brotherhood" and "Hinduism and Brotherhood" respectively.

WESTERN INDIA HOCKEY ASSOCIATION.

The adjourned general meeting of the Western India Hockey Association will be held at the Y.M.C.A. Central Branch on Wednesday the 31st October at 6-45 p.m.

SAVANTWADI HITAWARDHAK SABHA

The Extra-ordinary meeting of the Sabha called for Sunday the 28th October was adjourned for want of a quorum and will now be held on Sunday the 4th November at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Gokhale Education Society's, Badamvadi, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.

DADAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The annual general meeting of the above committee will be held at 8-30 p.m. on Thursday the 1st November in the first floor of the Ollengal Building, opposite Hasaualli Tank, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar, to adopt the annual report and audited statement of account, to elect the President and council of management and appoint auditors for the ensuing year.
A special general body meeting of the committee will also be held on the same day at the same place after the close of the above meeting to consider the amendments suggested by the council to the rules and constitution of the above committee.

KHADI FOR DIWALI.

New stocks of khadi, of a number of varieties, specially intended for the Diwali, have now arrived in the Khadi Shop conducted by the "G" Ward Dist. Congress Committee, Opp. Hasauli Tank, Dadar. Fine Coatings and shirtings are available from As. 5-6 ps. to Rs. 3-2-0 per Yard. Besides ly varieties of Dhoties, Towels, Caps, Kerchiefs, Sarees, Printed Chint, Shawls, Chaddas, and a number of other ready made articles are also in stock.

A WORD TO KERALA PATRIOTS.

A limited stock of Mundus and Towels manufactured by the poor famine stricken people of Palghat and the surrounding places has also just arrived. The Mundus are 4½ oubits long and the towels 1½ yards, and they cost Rs. 2 and As. 10 each respectively.

KHADI HAWKING SERVICE.

The above Congress Committee has for some time past organised a Khadi Hawking Service. Those who are willing to Hawk Khadi and keep stocks of same at home for home selling, are supplied with the stocks required by them on reliable securities, and asked to sell the stocks at our own selling price. To compensate for their trouble and labour, they are offered a commission of 6 1/4 per cent. on the total sales effected by them. They are offered the privilege of returning back to the Shop all the articles unsaleable by them.

GIRGAON DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Newly-elected Council of management will be held in the office on Wednesday the 31st instant at 6-45 p.m. (S.T.)

THE NEW COUNCIL.

The following is the New Council of management for the year 1923-24.
President:—Mr. K. P. Khadilkar.
V. Presidents:—Dr. N. D. Savarkar Mr. B. F. Bharucha.
Secretaries:—(1) Mr. S. V. Deshpande (2) M. R. G. Tripathi (3) Mr. K. B. Sanjgiri
Treasurers:—(1) Mr. K. N. Pathak (2) Mr. M. C. Mody.
Members:—(1) R. S. Paibiri (2) R. N. Birpasola (3) P. K. Prabhu (4) C. H. Sopariwalla (4) D. K. Bhatt (6) B. D. Panvelkar (7) N. M. Haldipur (8) B. G. Kher (9) B.S. Shastri (10) A.H. Dalal (11) Indrajit Mehta (12) W. P. Kabedi (13) S. K. Nikalson (14) A. H. Kulkarni (15) S. M. Jothadi.

MEMBERS TO B. P. C. C.

The following have been elected to represent this ward on the B. P. C. C.
(1) Tapasola R. N. (2) Bharucha B. F. (3) Bhatt D. K. (4) Dalal A. B. (5) Dange S. A. (6) Deshpande S. V. (7) Dhume K. D. (8) Haldipur N. M. (9) Jothady S. M. (10) Khadilka K. P. (11) Kher B. G. (12) Mulgaokar A. G. (13) Nadkarni R. V. (14) Padbidri R. S. (15) Panvelkar B. D. (16) Parvate T. V. (17) Pathak K. N. (18) Pavaskar P. D. (19) Pendse Latjee (20) Prabhu R. K. (21) Sanjgiri K. B. (22) Sathaye V. D. (23) Shastri B. S. (24) Tipnis V. G. (25) Tripathi R. G. (26) Vagh V. R.

F. WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Re the tie between Messrs. M. N. Joshi and K. N. Joglekar already announced, Mr. K. N. Joglekar has been declared elected by a majority of votes.
An adjourned meeting of the Council will be held on Friday the 2nd instant at 8-30 p. m. (S.T.). All members are requested to attend.
The General meeting which was to be held on the 28th Oct has been adjourned to Sunday next the 4th Nov. 8-30 a.m. (S. T.)

HEALTH OF BOMBAY,

MONTHLY BULLETIN FOR SEPTEMBER

Births 1,786; Deaths (Total) 3,076; Deaths from Plague 22; Deaths from Small-pox 8; Deaths from Cholera 3; Deaths from Influenza 80; Deaths from Malaria 47; Deaths from Enteric Fever 12 Deaths from Tuberculosis 99; Deaths from Leprosy 12; Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis 238; Deaths from Dysentery 94 Deaths from Respiratory Diseases 1,072; Deaths of Infants under 1 year 836.

Deaths among persons resident in Bombay for less than 10 days	101
Deaths among the inmates of Military Hospitals.	Nil
Imported case of Plague	2
Imported case of Small-pox	Nil
Imported cases of Cholera	3

HEALTH OF THE CITY DURING THE MONTH.

The Death-rate was 30 as compared with 30 the decennial average and 31 for the preceding month.
The deaths from Dysentery, Diarrhoea and Enteritis, Cholera and Respiratory Diseases showed a decrease as campared with the figures for the preceding month.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 28th October 1923 to 6 a.m. 29th October 1923.
Diseas Small-pox Attacks nil, deaths nil, Cholera attacks nil, deaths nil, Plague attacks nil, deaths nil, Influenza attacks nil, deaths 1. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn.) 102.
Total Mortality this day last year 124.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 29

After reopening the market was firm with prices steady. Outside support was not so marked and towards the afternoon an easier feeling prevailed and on profit taking by professional operators. Coals opened with a somewhat quieter feeling and business was restricted, but in the afternoon progressed. A fairly large turnover was reported at firm and advancing rates. Tea shares were somewhat irregular in price though the feeling was steady and a fairly good business was done at steady prices. Miscellaneous section was dull, no business being reported during the early part of the session. An improved demand however took place in this section and a few transactions were reported at current rates. Cottons were steady at unchanged rates. Government securities were easier at about ¼ to ½ per cent. decline on Bombay selling orders. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3 per cent. Government Paper, 53/8; 3½ per cent Government Paper, 62/12; 5 per cent War Loan 1929/47, 91/6; 5 per cent Loan 1945/55, 96; 5½ per cent War Bonds 1928, 104; 6 per cent Bonds 1926, 101/11; 6 per cent Bonds 1927, 101/14; 6 per cent Bonds 1930, 103/8.
Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1400.
Railways:—Howrah Amta Light Railway 106.
Cottons:—Agra United 2/8, Dunbar 174, Kesoram 4/10.
Jute:—Anglo India 350, Barnagore 118, Belvedere 397, Birla 6/12, Budge Budge 390, Cheviot 223/8, Clive 24/8, Dalhousie 292, Delta 413/8, Empire 35/8, Fort William 227, Howrah 34/11, Kankinarrah 362, Lawrence 427/8, Orient 177, Presidency Mills 6/3, Reliance 42/12, Waverley 7/14, Lonsdowne 239.
Coals:—Bhalgora 12/4, Bokaro and Ramgur 37/12, Burrakur 35, Caledonian 1, Central Nodiha 1, Ghusick and Muslia 22/4, Huntodih 5/1, Karanpura 35, Katras Jherriah 104, Kuardi 9/4, Lakurka 15/8, Nazira 10, Neetcoria 1/14, New Beerbhoom 35/12, New Kessurgurrah 20/12, New Kendah 11/4, Patmohna 5/6, Raunegunge 54/8, Samla and Kendra 14/4, Satpukuria and Asansol 5/8, Sendra 21/12, Searsole 17/8, South Govindpur 1/14, South Karanpura 9/4, Talchar 6/12.
Miscellaneous:—Kangra Valley State 204/8, Dacca Electric 13/4, Kumarbhubi Engineering 4/12, Marshalls India Ltd 5/4, Russa Engineering ord 11, pref 26, Hooghly Flour 28/8, Corporation ord 6/8, Great Eastern Hotel 221, Indo Burma Tin 5, Spences Hotel 13/4, Titaghur Paper 3/4, Caren and Co. 53.
Tea:—Attal 17/4, Bishnauth 27/12, Dufflaghur 12/4, Eastern Terai 8/12, Jutlibari 14/4, Loobah 60, Sapoi 20, Rutem 14/12, Tukvar 26/12.
Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer 1/4 25/32d; Demand 1/4 13/16d.

A Lahore message states:—It is understood that Mr. Horton who was wounded in the foot by a bomb explosion on the occasion of Dhanna Singh's arrest, has had his foot amputated and his condition still causes anxiety. Mr. Jenkyn is fortunately making rapid progress towards recovery.—(A. P.)
The total collections for the Malabar Flood Relief in Bombay amount to Rs. 46-8-0.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

PUBLIC COMPLAINTS REBUTTED.

CONFIDENTIAL STATEMENT TO ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association came off on Monday afternoon at the hall of the Association, with a view to consider inter alia the letter dated the 6th of October, 1923, from the Secretary, the Stock Exchange Enquiry Committee, inviting the Association to assist the Committee regarding the subject matter of its enquiry. Mr. K. R. P. Shroff presided. After the notice convening the meeting and the minutes of the last meeting were read out and confirmed, the President in his opening speech said:—

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

"This meeting is convened to consider the letter dated the 6th October, 1923, from the Secretary, Stock Exchange Enquiry Committee. As you are aware numerous attacks have been made against our Exchange and our Committee in a section of the Press. You all know what truth is there in those complaints. On going through the history of stock exchanges in Europe, America, etc. we find that whenever a community loses heavily their money in investments of speculative concerns or in gambling they grow indignant and in their impotent passion and rage fiercely attack the Exchanges without rhyme or reason. For instance, in 1920, prices of silk, wool and leather heavily declined in America. In fact, those articles became unsaleable at any price and at any amount of loss. It was difficult for banks to realise even the amounts advanced by them on the security of these articles after a very wide margin. Banks had consequently to stop all advances on such commodities. Finding themselves in grave financial difficulties, merchants began to sell their securities wholesale for cash on the Stock Exchange in order to meet their liabilities. What was the result? A bearish sentiment, as was expected, on the stock exchange, with prices falling! The public were able to sell their shares and realise their prices. The threatened business crisis was thus averted owing to the action of Stock Exchange. Still criticism of every description was made by the public against that wholesome action. On this subject Mr. Meeker states:—

"Yet countless critics, embittered, perhaps by their losses in the declining market did not hesitate to condemn the Stock Exchange at the very time when it was saving them from disaster."

The same writer further states:—

"But unfortunately, during the year 1909, 1913 and 1914, many inaccurate criticisms of the Exchange were uttered and given widespread publicity. Fanciful remedies for fancied grievances also were not merely proposed, but urged with insistence. . . . For every bear market results in financial losses and indignation on the part of speculators, who, being unable to understand the intangible laws of economics, vent their feelings upon the tangible Stock Exchange."

RUINOUS SPECULATION.

"Gentlemen, we are also the victims of similar attacks. During the last war, when people accumulated surprisingly large wealth, several new companies were floated. The Agents and Directors of many of such companies were well-known men of commerce and industry. The public had implicit confidence in them and in the high order of their business ability. Consequently people blindly rushed in for the shares of such companies induced only by the names of such Directors and Agents and there was an actual scramble for shares. Those who did not succeed in getting them purchased them from the underwriters or syndicate at big premium in the hope of securing huge profits in future. The public became so very frenzied that they invested their savings in the shares of such speculative concerns, with what result you all know. When the middle and poor classes come to grief, when they were unable to pay call money, when the hard earned savings were thus frittered away in highly speculative investments they naturally but very unreasonably came to believe that all these calamities were due to the share bazaar and our bazaar is blamed for nothing! In truth almost all promoters of the new companies were responsible for the disaster. In many instances, instead of offering shares of the new companies to the public, directors and their friends formed their own syndicate, and took up all the shares. These shares were subsequently sold by them to the public at unheard of premium. Advantage was thus taken of the weakness and ignorance of the investing public. No wonder, innocent but honest investors were heavy losers, if not actually ruined. Commercial morality was laid on the bottom shelf and in many instances a species of highway robbery by daylight was indulged in. This experience led us to stop transactions of shares of many such new companies on our Exchange. We framed and put into force rules and regulations for admitting shares of new companies to deglings on our Exchange We were thus able to check the progress of ruination. When we were thus able to protect the interest of the innocent investors and when the manoeuvres of the underwriting syndicates just described frustrated, they commenced making false attacks against our bazaar. Nemises or unkind fate overtook these big men who had conspired together to decoy and despoil the poor. By indulging in reckless and unlimited speculation they themselves afterwards incurred colossal losses. Then their indignation knew no bounds and they began in their impotent rage to make assaults against the share bazaar for their own sins of commission. If those who have so severely criticised the stock exchange consult their consciences they would easily find out for themselves that there are no valid and substantial reasons for such absurd attacks.

ASSOCIATION'S FAIR REPUTATION.

The Association up to now never took any steps to defend itself, because no specific charges were ever levelled against our stock exchange or its members either by any public authority or by the Government. We thought it wise to be silent, treating all such malignant and unfair attacks as deserving of no notice and feeling that they will die a natural death. I am confident that we shall receive fair play from the fair minded public. Have there ever been any fraudulent practices in the dealings of securities on the Exchange? Have there been any fakers or swindlers on the Exchange? Are the members of the Exchange dishonest? Is there any instance in which even a single bank in Bombay has lost any money in its dealings as agents of the investing public with the members of the Exchange as share brokers? Is there any instance of a member of the Stock Exchange having ever repudiated or evaded his contract with a bank or a customer? On the other hand there are numerous instances in which the public have repudiated their contracts with their brokers or outside brokers with their customers. During the period of depression following the Great War, the wave of cancellations swept the commercial world. Bombay did not escape the evil consequences of such a wave. Some of the exchange banks and several mercantile firms lost heavily on the advances against import of piece-goods, etc., from Europe on behalf of their customers. Our spinning and weaving mills had also to come to terms with the parties who had entered into contracts to purchase the goods from them. Throughout the world there was welching on a trade and the evasion of a contract was sought and allowed. If authentic statistics instead of prejudices were to be consulted, it will be found that even during the worst slump, the stock exchanges met its liabilities to the public to a pie without any failure of importance, whereas its individual members lost heavily owing to the default of their clients. The wave of cancellations never overtook our Association. No group of businessmen other than members of our Association can boast of such high commercial morality. Wherein then lies the cause for mistrust or alarm?

"SILLY SUGGESTIONS."

"We were eager to rectify real abuses if such were found to exist and pointed out by reliable persons or authorities. We have never up to now received any suggestion or any complaint whatsoever from any quarter. There was only a hue and cry in a section of the Press from unknown persons, regarding the closing of the exchange and the subject of corner. Not one practical suggestion has ever been made in the papers as regards the need of any reform in our bazaar. Silly suggestions there have been no doubt. It is reasonable to say that one should learn the art of swimming in order to save oneself from drowning but it is ridiculous and impracticable to suggest that a man should learn to fly so that he might keep himself above the surface of the water. How can we adopt similar absurd suggestions made with regard to the share bazaar? The fact is that these so-called guardians of the public not only did not succeed in their object but on the contrary lost heavily in speculation. Hence they engineered a scheme in order to pave their way in our bazaar so that in future they might play their own game. Can we tolerate such interested outsiders to rule over us. We are the owners of the house, we run all risks; are we to be controlled by outsiders? Where is the "raison d'etre" of such action? I have much to speak on this subject both to you and the public, but at present I refrain because in that case interested people will criticise me by saying that I am trying to provoke unnecessary agitation and adopt a hostile attitude. I therefore hold my silence till the report of the Enquiry Committee is published. From the conversation I had with some well-known public men I was able to gather this, that they all are of belief that great injustice is done to our bazaar in order that the coterie of the self-interested may indulge in their favourite game. The public are not unaware of the secret interests behind the parda. We shall come to know of the real grievances of the public in a few days and also of the names of the complainants. Truth and justice are bound to triumph at last however delayed and attempted to be suppressed by a variety of manoeuvres.

"It is argued by some, how we can be represented on the Enquiry Committee when we are the accused, but our reply is that we are not to be tried by the Committee, we are not the accused, there are no charges against us as I have said. This is only an investigation. One of the terms of reference is to investigate the complaints of the public. But what are they we have never known. We are therefore only treating in our written representation the subject of corner and the number of days that the Exchange is closed, and the manipulation engineered by the outsiders in shares of old and new companies. To justify our action and procedure all through, which has been entirely and strictly in accordance with our constitution and regulations, we have prepared a statement in consultation with those of you who were present at the meeting convened by our notices of 11th and 12th October, 1923. This written representation will be sent to the Committee after we receive a satisfactory reply from the Government to our letter of the 26th September, 1923, and after we know the procedure of the Committee on arrival of Sir Wilfrid Atlay. Your Board therefore require your confirmation in this matter." (Cheers.)

A CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENT.

Mr. Ardeshir H. Madan then said that after hearing the remarks of the President, they were now aware that they had given a comprehensive reply to the various complaints of the public against them as communicated to them by H. E. the Governor of Bombay. The principal complaints against them were that their holidays and settling days were numerous, and that while passing resolutions in deciding matters relating to "corners" they did not give a fair play to the "bears" and the "bulls", whether they were members or non-members, but they looked only to their own interest. Other complaints were of a minor nature.

Referring to a confidential statement prepared by the Board of the Association, he said:—

"With regard to the principal complaints our Board has prepared a confidential statement with the help of some of our members and we shall shortly submit the same to our solicitors for their approval. It is of the utmost importance that the statement should be treated as confidential, and as we have very little time in hand you have to-day to authorise the Board to forward our written representation to the Enquiry Committee at the proper time after consulting our solicitors, and if after knowing the procedure of the Enquiry Committee they deem it necessary to do so. The Board will give facilities for the perusal of this statement as confidential document to those members who are desirous of reading it after the same is completely ready. I have therefore to request you on behalf of the Board that you should to-day pass a resolution authorising the Board to act in the way they propose to do."

Mr. Jehangir Guzdar suggested that it would be far better if the so-called confidential statement to be presented to the Committee of Enquiry, was read out at the meeting, so that they might know what it contained.

The Chairman explaining the matter said that they wanted to give a gist of their grievances in the statement, so that the Committee and the public might know what their real grievances were. The statement would be submitted to their solicitors for necessary changes. It was not advisable, therefore, to read out the statement at the meeting, prior to its being forwarded to their solicitors. If, however, the majority of the members present at the meeting wanted him to read it out, he would have no objection.

A Hindu member of the Association next suggested that the statement should be read out at an informal meeting of the Association, after it was returned from their solicitors.

After some further discussion, Mr. Dinshaw B. Dadiburjor moved and Mr. Varjivandas Tribhovandas seconded that:—"This meeting hereby resolves that the Board is authorised to send the written representation to the Committee of Enquiry on behalf of the Association, if and when they consider it necessary and advisable in the interest of the Association, after it has been finally settled by the solicitors and placed before an informal meeting of the general body."
The resolution was unanimously passed.

COMPANY MEETING.

TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD.

The annual general meeting of the Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd., was held yesterday, Mr. R. D. Tata presiding. The following report was submitted to the shareholders which the chairman moved be adopted:

They regret to state that the period covered by this Report shows a total loss of Rs. 8,84,234.14-4. Out of this amount Rs. 3,27,294-0-8 represents the interest paid on past losses. Rs. 3,15,573-13-4 represents depreciation and loss on our stocks of shooks and barrels which were purchased in 1919-1920 when prices were high. This leaves an actual manufacturing loss for the year of Rs. 2,41,367-0-4.

More disappointing however than these figures is the fact that the conditions outlined in our report of last year have not improved and that the position to-day is even worse. The plans which we laid for this year were based on sales in the Indian market and we had hoped to succeed in getting the mill on to two shifts and then on to three shifts. For a short period during January and February 1923 we succeeded in doing this but owing to lack of finance we could not continue. Markets in India fell and Europe and America practically ceased to buy. There appear to be no signs of any immediate change in this position and in view of the financial position of the Company, the Directors consider it impossible to undertake further risks in the purchase of large quantities of raw material and the production of large quantities of oil and cake until prospects recover. They have therefore decided that the entire efforts of the Company should be devoted to the Products Plant which is making refined and manufactured products. These products are Zafar, a pure vegetable substitute for cooking ghee; Creme-o-Nut, a pure vegetable substitute for cooking butter; Saladol, a highly refined, filtered and deodorised salad and cooking oil manufactured from pure Groundnut and Sesame oils; Cocogem, pure cocoanut oil produced from the finest quality of white Malabar copra; and Soap There is a much larger margin of profit in these products than in the crushing of crude oil though it will take time to find a market for them. Also the risk of loss is very much smaller as the quantity of material treated will be very much less and the overhead expenses will be much reduced. The total operation expenses of the mill when crushing on two shifts are about Rs. 42,000 monthly, whereas the total expenditure required for the operation of the Products Plant will not exceed Rs. 19,600 monthly and will be continually reduced. The General Manager expects to carry all the expenses of the Company excluding interest payable on past losses by the sales of these finished products and your Agents are prepared to find the necessary finance to meet that interest. But they are not prepared to find the finance necessary to continue crushing on a large scale in the present condition of the industry. The concentration on the products alone enables the Company to carry on its work until such time as the demand in Europe and America recovers and the products find sufficient sale in our home market. In this matter shareholders can themselves assist the Company by orders for these products and the Directors trust that they will use their best endeavours to popularise them. The application made by the Company last year for reducing its Capital was dismissed by the High Court. The Agents have foregone their commission for the period under Report.

Mr. M. R. Bharucha moved that in view of the heavy losses for the last three years it was desirable that the Company be wound up and that A. F. Ferguson & Co. and S. B. Billimoria and Co., be appointed Liquidators. He said the total losses of the Company hitherto were 39 lakhs of rupees and it was not desirable to continue the Company a moment longer.

The chairman ruled the amendment out of order, as no sufficient notice was given. He said they had made all possible sacrifices for the Company to continue it and they would be only too glad to take it into liquidation. But as long as there was the slightest chance of going on with the Company they would do so, unless the shareholders wished it otherwise.

One shareholder pointed out that other companies in Cochin were making profits, while another asked that the losses should be borne by the agents as it was by their action that they had suffered huge losses. Yet another gentleman pointed out that the Company had to swim or sink with the world and the world conditions were such as could not allow of their making any profits.

After some further discussion the report was adopted. The retiring directors were then reappointed.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

EX-CONSTABLE CONVICTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Monday before Mr. H. P. H. Dastoor, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Savant charged Kunba Appa an ex-police constable with personating a public servant on the 28th instant.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, Police Prosecutor conducted the prosecution.

The prosecution case was that the accused was formerly employed in the City Police Force as a constable attached to the Colaba Police Station. He was dismissed from service owing to insubordination a year ago. On Sunday afternoon he went to the Lohar Chawl to a cobbler, Vithoba Daji who was seated on the footpath of the chawl and represented himself as a policeman and asked the complainant to remove his shop. The complainant kept quiet, when the accused began to kick his box. Just then, some of the neighbouring shop-keepers whom the accused had approached on Saturday asked the accused not to harass the complainant. Thereafter, the accused told the complainant to accompany him to the Princess Street police station, which he did. On the way, to the station, the accused told the complainant that he did not wish to charge him and told him to go away. Thereafter, some of the witnesses advised the complainant to take the accused to the police station, where it was found out that he was a dismissed police constable.

The accused pleading not guilty said that owing to a row between him and the complainant this false case was brought against him.

The Magistrate convicted the accused on the evidence, but deferred passing judgment till the 6th proximo.

CONVICTED OF UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF ARMS.

Before the same Magistrate, Mr. John Norman Taylor, Solicitor of Messrs. Crawford Baily and Company was placed on Monday by Deputy Inspector Green on a charge of having in his possession a gun without a license. The accused pleaded guilty and said that he had a license, but till November last he was in England. The gun was with another person and he had forgotten to renew the license.
His Worship convicted the accused on the evidence and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

CORONER'S COURT.

FATAL MONETARY SQUABBLE.

On Sunday evening Budhai Bhageloo, a Purdeshi, lost his life over a little money squabble. It appears Budhai was a watchman and lived in Kolati's chawl in Tolly Moholla. He owed some money to one Rajaram Baimaji. On Sunday evening Rajaram accompanied by one Kassim Nanji, went to Budhai and demanded the money. Budhai promised to pay Rs. 3 after two or three days, when Kassim, it is alleged, lost his temper and gave Budhai a blow on his chest with his fist and two or three slaps on the face. Budhai dropped on the floor and died in a few minutes. Kassim has since disappeared.
The Coroner held an inquest on Monday touching the death of Budhai and after identifying the body adjourned further hearing.

REPORTED THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.

Dwarkabai, Hindu woman, residing at Vincent Road, reports to the police theft of gold ornaments and currency notes valued at Rs. 1,314.

LOSS OF A PURSE.

Shantilal Pragjiwandas, residing in Dady Seth Agiary Lane reports the loss of a leather purse containing 23 opal stones valued at Rs. 400.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

BENGAL UNITED ..... 1 goal.
(Kar 1.)
3RD M. T. CO. ..... 1 goal.
(Moss 1.)

Yesterday's second division fixture brought the prolonged football season to a close as Tuesday's fixture between the G. I. P. Parel and the Commercial Gymkhana is cancelled owing to the latter being unable to get up a team. In all probability there will be a charity match before the week is out, on which occasion, the winners of the League contests will be presented with the trophies and medals. Upto now there has not been any kind of announcement by th W. I. F. A. authorities, but it is rumoured that a match is being arranged between the "A" and "B" teams of the Inniskilling Fusiliers.

The meeting between the two teams yesterday resulted in a keen contest, and after a close struggle, they had to be content with the "easy honours" of a one-goal draw. The final game of the season proved a little more interesting and both teams showed with keenness and speed. The balance of exchanges was fairly even and both goals were visited in turn. The Mechanical Transport paraded their usual team while the Bengalis had a few changes. They started with only nine men and were without the services of J. Roy and Sampat, two of their best halves. Bagchi, their usual, left winger played at right extreme and Day took his place. Sen in goal gave a good display of his judgment and kicking power, while Iyer in the second line of defence was prominent for his spoiling tactics. Among the forwards Bagchi and Sinha were working hard and were responsible for the brunt of the attack. The Transport team was fairly evenly balanced and their custodian, Rowden, deserves special mention for his splendid saves.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

The M. T. winning the toss defended the Wodehouse Road goal and punctually at 5-30 the referee whistled for a start. Even play resulted for a few minute after which the United team invaded the Transport area and tested Rowden with a couple of good shots both of which were cleared in splendid style.

The Transport forwards then set to work and found themselves in the United area and their pivotal man sent a "skir" to Sen who tapped it back but this time Moss had a first time shot which found its mark. The Bengalis were not daunted by this temporary defeat and seriously tried to equalise. Bagchi was constantly lying "off-side" and at times spoiled a few good passes. Sinha was foremost in the attack and ran through the Transport defence with real dodges. His stinging shot at close quarters unfortunately hit the crossbar and the ball returned to play. This time Day had a try but sent just a little too wide of his mark. The M. T. defence managed to clear the attack and set their forwards going but Gupta and Iyer were not to be beaten easily at half time the teams changed over with the score:—

3RD M. T. CO. ..... 1 goal.
BENGAL UNITED ..... Nil.

On changing over, the teams played with renewed energy and though there was little of classy soccer there was plenty of kick and run. The Transport forwards asserted themselves for a short period but without any effect. Iyer's clearances were excellent and the defence as a whole played a sound game. The United forwards made several attempts to go through but Hallam and Goodwin repelled their feeble attacks without great difficulty. Scott received a neat pass from Wright and worked his way up right along his wing but was deprived of the ball by Iyer, while within an ace of scoring. Sinha with an individual effort succeed in beating the Transport halves and Bagchi nearly scored off a pass from him But Rowden rushed out in time and kicked out. Bagchi again got possession off a throw near the corner flag and passed back to Mukherjee who sent the ball right across. Kar was in a good position and made no mistake about heading the ball into the net. The fight began afresh, on level terms but in a while both teams showed signs of fatigue. The Transport forwards made several feeble attempts to gain victory but no more goals were scored:—

BENGAL UNITED ..... 1 goal.
3RD M. T. CO. ..... 1 goal.

The teams were:—
Bengal United:—Sen; Iyer and Gupta; S. Roy, Bhattacharjee and Mirza; Bagchi, Mukherjee, Sinha, Kar and Day.
3rd M. T. Co:—Rowden; Hallam and Goodwin; Wheatley, Wright and Smith; Scott, Moore, Moss, Wells and James,
Referee:—Pte. E. Griffin. R.I.E.)
There will be no match to-day.

JAMIA MILLIA ISLAMIA, ALIGARH.

B. A. EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The following candidates have been declared successful in the B. A. (Hons) and B. A. Examinations of the Jamia Millia Islamia, Aligarh (National Muslim University), held in July 1923. The Names have been arranged in order of merit.

B. A. (HONS) EXAMINATION.

PART I.

School of Sociology
Waheedullah ..... II Division.
School of English Literature Ishwar
Nath Topah ..... III Division.

PART II.

Schaal of Sociology
Waheedullah. ..... II Division

B. A. EXAMINATION.

(II Division.)

Syed Mohammed Tonki, Jai Kirishn Chaturvedi, Hasan Ali, Mohammed Abdul Qadir Feroz, Anant Ram Verma, Mohammed Nazir Ahmed, Mahmud Husain, Mohammed Sultan.

(III Division).

Syed Mahmud Ali, Ram Charan Mover, Zahir Alam, Mohammed Alam, Ghulam Ahmed Shaikh, Shaik Sabir, Rafiq Mohammed Khan.

The case against Mr. Ramchandra Gangaram Mhaskey, Secretary, Deccar Maratha Association, under section 406 I.P.C. for criminal breach of trust in connection with the funds of a local high school came up for hearing to-day before Major Thorne, Cantonment Magistrate. Rao Bahadur L. J. Apte appeared for the prosecution. A prayer was made to the court to adjourn the case on the ground that Mr. Ghasvala, Bar-at-Law, counsel for the accused, lost his mother. The prayer was granted, the prosecution not opposing. Another notice has been issued to the accused for producing the documents on Wednesday, which were to have been produced to-day in obedience to the notice of the court.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1923
(589th Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

THE NEMESIS OF IMPERIALISM.

"Be the cause what it may, I should express the change in this way, that the existing order of facts, whatever it may be, now takes a hardly disputed precedence with us over ideas, and that the coarsest political standard is undoubtedly and finally applied over the whole realm of human thought."

—Morley's "Compromise."

To a future historian studying the effects of imperialism on those who hold the reins of imperial power, the phenomenon of England of to-day would offer an illuminating study. Here is a country whose people developed the traditions and institutions of representative government long before Europe was free from the shackles of feudalism and despotism. Not more than a few generations ago these very people had eager sympathy with Hungary and Italy, Greece and Poland, while their foreign policy embodied those ideals of nationality and popular liberty which a succeeding century has learned to know by the name of self-determination. These people had besides a generous and powerful hatred of such an institution as the negro slavery of America and organised their Empire—so far as the White parts of it were concerned—on the basis of unity with freedom. But the historian, if he is severely impartial, will have also to record the fact that in the closing decades of the nineteenth and the opening decades of the twentieth centuries, England began to suffer from a gradual, imperceptible and silent reaction against liberal and humanitarian impulses. Liberalism, founded upon commerce, became more and more commercial and less and less liberal. People refused to believe in the truth of certain broad and general principles nor, if they believed in them, did they feel any obligation to translate them into practical conduct or public policy. A light-hearted cynicism, a readiness to give the benefit of doubt to self-interest rather than progressive ideas, a disillusionment such as only the lack of a vital faith could produce—these in an increasing degree marked the intellectual and moral tendencies of the time. National freedom, yes: but national freedom to Ireland or India—the very mention evoked a series of doubting queries, a number of fastidious limitations and qualifications ending not seldom in barren conservatism. Either a new set of principles was applied to cases where national self-interest and prestige were involved or the principle itself was distorted beyond recognition by erecting hedges and boundaries. The world called this inconsistency hypocrisy: Britishers call it a statesmanlike way of thinking in water-tight compartments. Whatever it is, it needs exploring.

Mrs. Annie Besant in an interesting little pamphlet on the "Reaction of Autocracy in England" has sought to explain this phenomenon. The leaflet is a trifle too scrappy and too full of quotations, but the moral behind it is sound and the author has our agreement with the main thesis she wishes to establish. In fact, it has been repeatedly pointed out in these columns that the Moderates' faith in British Democracy is ill-founded and shallow, not because the British people are inherently unjust or perverse but because the system of governance that obtains in this country produces certain definite and fundamental reactions that affect the very mental habits of the British people. "Our despotically ruled dependencies," as Mr. Hobson whom Mrs. Besant quotes remarks, "have ever served to damage the character of our people by feeding the habits of snobbish subservience, the admiration of wealth and rank, the corrupt survivals of the inequalities of feudalism." From the Nabobs of Burke's time to Lord Sydenham and Sir Michael O'Dwyer, there is a clear and consistent evidence of the loss in finer human qualities that results from bureaucratic government. And this not merely in political life. As Dr. Ernest Barker observes in his history of political thought, "it would indeed be an interesting problem to discover the effects of service in India, and the habit of mind induced by service in India, on the political speculation of the last fifty years." Sir Henry Maine or Sir James Stephen, for example, denounced democratic government because, having exercised irresponsible power in India, they could not adapt themselves to their own political system which implied popular responsibility. They became, as Mrs. Besant aptly says of the I. C. S., foreigners not merely in India but even in their own country. They breathe into the political atmosphere of Britain an air that stultifies and hampers the more generous and progressive tendencies in existence and the consequence is the increasing gulf between British viewpoint and Indian aspirations so that Indian publicists feel bewildered and irritated by the lack of understanding displayed in England.

There is, however, one aspect of this reactionary tendency to which Mrs. Besant does not refer in her article. It is the altered outlook with which the European looks not merely at Asia and Africa but even at other Europeans. France treats Germany as though she were a black or brown colony, Lord Curzon addresses the Soviet Government as though he were addressing a Russian edition of the Indian National Congress, Mussolini behaves in Corfu as though Greece were an Italian dependency. All this is inevitable. For, though men's principles may have water-tight compartments, their desires and impulses cannot be so. If the West persists to rule the East with blood and iron, it must pay the price in the moral corruption of itself. Jingoism is over-reaching itself and seeks to cover even European territories as much as African. There is, therefore, only one cure for the social maladies from which Europe suffers and that is to revise her philosophy of domination and exploitation. Unless it is done, the nemesis is certain to follow, and the reaction against progressive ideals and movements visible in Europe may well be its prelude.

DR. PARANJPYE AND THE UNIVERSITY.

As far back as 1917, the Senate of the Bombay University appointed a Committee to consider the desirability of altering the constitution of the University in the direction of 'a substantial extension of the elective principle and of bringing the University more in touch with outside public opinion.' The Committee submitted its recommendations, the principal of which was that the Senate should consist of 70 elected members and 30 nominated, in place of 80 nominated and 20 elected as at present, and the report was signed by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Dr Paranjpye among others. It was adopted by the Senate in February 1918, and the Registrar accordingly communicated the resolution to Government with a request that steps might be taken to carry out the changes in the constitution on the lines recommended by the Committee, 'which are urgently necessary and the main principles of which have secured almost unanimous support of the Senate.' In the meantime, the National Education movement was started by Mrs. Besant and "our Adyar friends" as Mr. Paranjpye called the promoters, and no public man attacked that movement with greater vehemence than Mr. Paranjpye. In a contribution to the 'Servant of India' dated 11th April 1918, Mr. Paranjpye in support of his position wrote: "Our firm belief is that education of every kind is in the main the duty of Government as the keeping up of the police and military forces is." Regarding the liberalisation of the University, which, in other words, means making it national, Mr. Paranjpye wrote: "No body recognises more than this writer the defects in the present constitutions of our Indian Unversities. . . . We would like the constitutions of our Universities radically altered, and shall do all we can to get it done, and the Bombay University has already made recommendations to this effect." Later on in his Surat address, he practically repeated the same thing and said: "One of the first reforms that are requisite is a liberalising of the constitution of the University. The Bombay University has sent up certain recommendations to Government about changes in the constitution, but they were held up in view of the war and then of the Calcutta University Commission Report. *We trust that these recommendations will be soon considered and accepted*" (Italics ours). A Committee consisting of Sir Chimanlal, Mr. Paranjpye and others was, in the meanwhile, apointed to consider the Calcutta University Commission Report, and not only did it support the recommendation of 1918, but went further and urged that the 'strength of the Senate should be increased from 100 to some number between 125 and 150 with considerable extension of elective principle on the lines' laid down by the University in 1918.

This matter of the liberalisation of the University, which was considered 'urgently necessary' in 1918, has been before Government since that year, and the 'Ministerial era' commenced in 1921. As both Mr. Paranjpye and Sir Chimanlal had enthusiastically supported the recommendation, it was expected that they—one the Minister and the other the Vice-Chancellor—would take up the question at once in right earnest and see it through. But the enthusiasm seems to have waned with the assumption of office, and an interpellation on this matter of vital importance asked by Mr. Trivedi in March last could only elicit the evasive reply from the Minister that 'the question is under consideration.' In five months thereafter Dr. Paranjpye was able to settle the matter to his own satisfaction, and his second manifesto announced the result of his consideration. "*The present personnel of the Senate*", the manifesto says, "*is nearly as representative of all educational interests in the Presidency as it is possible to secure,* and though its constitution presents many *theoretical anomalies,* an attempt merely to remove them will not have any great effect on our higher educational system, unless it is possible at the same time to introduce more far-reaching reform" (Italics ours). The far-reaching reform he speaks of is the scheme of Intermediate Colleges and the like drafted by him, which was strongly opposed by a large volume of opinion both inside the Senate and outside, and which, he himself admits, would involve "an annual recurring expenditure of over Rs. 25 lakhs." And the securing of these 25 lakhs is out of question unless we agree to additional taxation, as the Finance Member frankly told the Council. "We are unable", he said, "to assist higher education and to further primary education unless and until other means of taxation are provided by this Council." While the new Universities, that have recently come into existence, are constituted on 'a substantial elective principle', while the Madras University has been already, and the Calcutta University is about to be, liberalised, the Bombay University has to wait until the overburdened taxpayer finds Rs. 25 lakhs per annum for Dr. Paranjpye's pet scheme of education.

While the liberalisation of the Senate has been thus left unattended to, the Minister has adopted a positively retrograde policy in twice appointing an Executive Councillor to the Vice-Chancellorship in flagrant violation of a long standing tradition, casting aside light-heartedly one of the 'well-tried safeguards against undue influence of the Executive Government in University.' It is not a little surprising to find Dr. Paranjpye justifying the appointment on the ground that Sir Chimanlal's 'experience was considered enough to out-weigh the theoretical disadvantage of his membership of the Executive Council.' After all, then, the old practice of maintaining even the little independence that the University possesses, by keeping out a member of the Executive Council from the Vice-Chancellorship has, in the Minister's opinion, only 'a theoretical advantage'. Does Dr. Paranjpye imagine that public memory is so short as to forget the recent incidents in the Calcutta University and the attempts made by Lord Lytton to influence and even to browbeat the Vice-Chancellor, and the letter conveying the following threat: "If those (i. e. your) powers and attainments are used in opposition to the Government in the belief that you are thus serving the interests of the University, your continued occupation of the post would be impossible"? If a towering personality like Sir Asutosh—entirely independent of the Executive Government—could be thus bullied, how much more is an Executive Councillor liable to be coerced into accepting and carrying out the policy and the wishes of the Executive Government, though they may be positively detrimental to the interests of the University? Was it for this shadow of independence that the late Sir Pherozshah lived and fought? Yet Dr. Paranjpye has the temerity to swear by the distinguished statesman!

Notes of the Day.

The Modern Shylock.

M. Poincare is playing the part of Shylock to perfection. He will have his pound of flesh, come what may. He sees his victim—Germany—in the actual process of disintegration, but that spectacle does not alarm him, much less rouse his human sympathies. On the other hand, he actually gloats over the prospect, for is not the encompassment of the total destruction of his victim the one and only aim he has in view. He stands by his bond—the iniquitous Treaty of Versailles—and will not tolerate any suggestion of going beyond the four corners of it. The impossible figure at which the Reparation demand was fixed in May 1921, is, according to him, the limit of French concession. "My bond or nothing" he exclaims Shylockwise. The plight of Germany, the plight of Central Europe, the plight of entire European credit, the plight of European civilisation itself—does not matter in his eyes. Can political madness go further? But that there is a method in the Poincarean madness few will deny. Seeing that his countrymen are losing credit in American eyes, he wishes to placate the American nation by a show of ready acquiescence in the proposal to have Germany's capacity for payment assessed by a Committee of experts in which a representative of the United States will be included. But that he really fears the appointment of such a Committee and will strive his utmost to render its task impossible of fulfilment, if it should really be appointed, can be seen from the condition he lays down that the Committee should refrain from casting its eyes beyond the four corners of his "bond", the Versailles Treaty. If there is absolutely no way of forcing M. Poincare to budge from his his "bond," one devoutly hopes that some American or other Portia will rise among the members of the experts' Committee and turn the tables on the French Shylock. But for such a *denouement* greater grit is required among the befrienders of hapless Germany. Have the British and Italian statesmen shown such grit? On the other hand, have they not by their pusillanimity and half-hearted support of Germany but whetted the greed of their French ally? Let the British and Italian statesmen, an especially the former, cease from parleying with French truculence and the situation is bound to ease in no time.

Mr. Thomas thinks Imperially.

There is nothing so surprising as the simple-mindedness of a section of Indian politicians. Some years ago, they put their faith in the Liberal Party of England, calling Morley their master, preaching Cobden's economic doctrines and praising Gladstone's moral principles. Unluckily, the Liberal Party when it came into power twice since the beginning of this century disappointed even Moderate political aspirations. So a new Party was discovered to pin one's faith to and we were asked to believe that the Labour Party would deliver the goods when it came to power. To those who still retain such an illusion we commend the speech delivered by Mr. J. H. Thomas, the well-known Labour leader and a future Minister in a Labour Cabinet, at an imperial gathering in London. Mr. Thomas is frankly proud of the Empire; some time ago, it was a fashion of these very Labour leaders to call the Empire a "Commonwealth" or an "Alliance of autonomous nations" but such is not the case now. No doubt Mr. Thomas is right. What is in a name? After all, the term Empire even if a little obnoxious expresses the situation more correctly than any other—so far as the non-White parts of the Empire are concerned. Mr. Thomas, moreover, assures the world that the Labour Party will try to preserve "the greatness and the traditions of the Empire." Not, mark you, alter some of its basic assumptions nor strengthen the liberal ideals for which the Empire is supposed to exist but maintain "its greatness and its traditions!" We wonder whether the Kenya decision has become a part of that tradition and whether helotry of Indians is a part of its greatness. But we leave this to be decided by our Liberal leaders who have been promised a reversal of the Kenya decision by Col. Wedgewood. The fact, however, that a Labour leader of the type of Mr. Thomas shows himself up as a thoroughgoing imperialist even before he has assumed any responsible office is significant. It shows that the Indian Liberals may again be rushing towards another mirage.

At It Again!

The "Convention" rocket having spent itself prematurely and the electioneering campaign of the "mandatory candidates" having turned out to be as dull as ditch water, "New India" appears to be hard put to exercise its furiously active faculties. So, since nothing else comes handy, it reverts to its old and familiar pastime of girding at Mahatma Gandki and those who have the misfortune to be among his followers. For some weeks, if not months, past, the victims of our Madras contemporary's eternal spite, had enjoyed some respite at the hands of the latter, but the journal is at the game again. It has worked itself into hysterics of a most ludicrous character over the resolution of the Allahabad Municipality boycotting the visit of the Viceroy. After characterising the resolution as "outrageous," the journal proceeds to tell its readers that the statements in the resolution that the Viceroy is responsible for the policy of repression which sent Mahatma Gandhi to jail and which resulted in the imprisonment and gross ill-treatmen of thousands of Indian youths, for the Kenya betrayal, for the use of a barbarous weapon of repression in Bengal, and for sanctioning the policy calculated to crush the Akali movement, are "scandalously false." The Viceroy's "patience" with Mahatma Gandhi, we are told, was "extraordinary" and our contemporary clinches the argument by saying that Mahatma "himself admitted the justice of his arrest." As for the imprisonment of thousands of youths, the blame for it lies on the N.C.O.'s who misled these youths into "violence and silly breaches of order." As for the Akalis, the journal is unable to distinguish those who suffered martyrdom at Gurukabagh from the Sikhs of the stamp of "the gentleman who carried a bomb, which, exploding accidently after his arrest, killed himself and five police men and badly wounded three others."

Viceroy in Kenya.

As for Kenya, "to ascribe the Kenya outrage to the Viceroy," the journal says, "is so blatantly untrue as to be ludicrous." The journal in its hurry to run down the N. C. O.'s does not stop to see what exact charge the Municipal Board had levelled against Lord Reading. It is not true to suggest that it ascribed the outrage itself to Lord Reading. The particular part of the resolution ran as under: "and further in the matter of Kenya betrayal for not championing the Indian cause in sufficient forceful manner and tamely acquiescing in the decision which is intolerable and outrageous." We know the journal is among the blind admirers of Lord Reading and like all such admirers it is disposed to gloss over the Viceroy's shortcomings and failures. But the Allahabad Municipal Board has given expression to the true feelings of the vast majority of Indians who have devoted any thought to the Kenya question. Mr. Andrews, after careful and dispassionate scrutiny of the parts played by the various parties in the Kenya tragedy, has condemned in unequivocal terms the half-hearted support given by the Viceroy and his colleagues to the Indian case. It is the "New India's" attempt to whitewash the Viceroy's regime which appears extremely ridiculous in the eyes of the public. It is difficult to make those see who will not see.

Primary Education Act.

"Nationalist" writes:—"The much-awaited rules under the Elementary Education Act are now out. Even a cursory glance at the Act and the rules will convince any unbiassed mind that the much-talked of legislation is intended to deal a death-blow to the self-governing principle in the matter of management of primary schools by the local authorities. The whole thing is modelled on the hated Chapter XIII A of the District Municipal Act of 1901. The paid servant, styled the Chief Executive Officer, is exalted at the expense of the school committee now to be styled the School Board. The local body, either a Municipality or a local Board, merely becomes a budget sanctioning body and the School Board is reduced to the position of a budget framing Committee. The Municipalities up to now were free to select their own Committee. The Act and Rules made thereunder restrict this power and require them to appoint members of a particular type. A glance at the appendix to the rules will convince anybody that the object is to have as subservient a Committee as possible. Not satisfied with this the principle of internal control has been incorporated in the Act itself. It was said by Dr. Paranjapye in answer to Dr. Hora at Surat that it was not intended generally to use this power. If what was said be true then the only conclusion that I can come to is that Government has taken this power with a view to restore the proper degree of subserviency in the School Board if it is not sufficiently meek for their purposes. The local bodies under the present constitution are merely unpaid agents of Government for the management of primary education. There is no scope for originality, no scope for initiative. Not only has no advance at all been made in this direction but while retaining all the checks and counter-checks fresh ones have been added whereby the School Board is merely made an appanage of Government. The School Committee under rule 8 of the rules made under Section 58 of the District Municipal Act possessed some real power. The rule relates to the appointment, punishment, promotion, suspension, etc., of teachers. These powers go to the chief Executive Officer under rule 43 of the new rules. The local bodies possessed full powers to appoint their own School Committee office staff and the supervising and inspecting staffs. The parental Government has under rule 4 taken over the duty of determining their number. The salaries of the supervising and inspecting staff is also to be fixed by Government."

Reactionary Rules.

The correspondent proceeds:—"The control of schools is vested in the Chief Executive Officer by rule 43. The Chief Executive Officer cannot be dismissed by the local authority without a majority of two-thirds of its number. Can any sensible man believe that it would be possible for a local authority to get this majority for the dismissal of this officer however bad he may be? What guarantee is there that this petty autocrat will not be open to corruption and will not indulge in petty tyrannies and favouritism as appeal is allowed by rule 43 over this officer's orders in cases of punishment only? The relation of local bodies with Government was to be fixed by rules made under Section 58 of the Municipal Act. The advantage of this provision was that Government could make changes in these rules as occasions arose and as necessity dictated. Almost all the provisions of these rules have been embodied in the Elementary Education Act now which would make it almost impossible for the successor of Dr. Paranjapye if he is a progressive man to give liberal powers to the local authorities or the school boards without an amendment of the Act. It is a question whether anything in this direction can be done without the good-will of the bureaucracy. The people need no reminding, I hope, that the same Dr. Paranjapye, the author of the Elementary Education Act and the rules thereunder, was a stout opponent of the institution of Municipal Commissionership in the large Municipalities. The rules have been published in the Government Gazette of 11-10-23 and objections against them are to be submitted to Government before 12-11-23. This is to request those who take interest in this matter to offer as strong an opposition to these rules as possible and to send their objections to Government in time."

JAZIRAT-UL-ARAB DAY.

"OBSERVE 16TH OF NOVEMBER."

CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S APPEAL.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, October 29.

The Central Khilafat Committee has fixed the 16th of November to be celebrated as Jazirat-ul-Arab Day throughout India. In a joint statement urging observance of the day, Maulana Aoul Kalam Azad, Dr Ansari and Dr. Kitchlew observe:—"Now that the Lausanne Treaty has recognised to the satisfaction of the Muslim world the right of Turkey to exist as a free and sovereign state, the struggle for the Khilafat enters into its second and final stage. To mark its beginning, the Central Khilafat Committee has fixed the 16th of November to be celebrated as Jazirat-ul-Arab Day throughout India. The world knows that the basis of our fight is the last injunction of the Prophet—that the integrity of Jazirat-ul-Arab as Holy Muslim land must remain inviolable. And therefore the liberation of Jaziratul-Arab is, as it must be, the nerve centre of the Khilafat struggle. Musalmans have with commendable cheefulness sacrificed their money, time and comfort to help the Turks in their fight for National Freedom but the inspiring force all along was the primary hope of the emancipation of Jazirat-ul-Arab from Non-Muslim control. This hope has not been realised yet and Musalmans are now called upon to show their determination and capacity for sacrifice faithfully to discharge the duty imposed by their Holy Prophet while on his death-bed. The 16th of November is the test day for Musalmans of India when they have to show to the world what sacrifices they are prepared to make for the independence of Jazirat-ul-Arab and its freedom from Non-Muslim control. The measure of success which will attend the observance of Jazirat-ul-Arab Day will be the measure of Muslims' determination to be true to their prophet. We do believe that we will not fail in the test."

ADDRESS FOR MAULANA MAHOMED ALI.

BORSAD MUNICIPALITY'S RESOLVE.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, October 29.

The Municipality of Borsad has resolved to present an address of welcome to Maulana Mahomed Ali, although the Collector has not given his sanction in view of the financial condition of the Municipality. The President, the vice-President and the ex-President have thereupon resigned.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI.

TAKES UP KHILAFAT ACTIVITIES.

The Central Khilafat office has issued the following to the Press:—

"After his release, Ahmedabad had the first pleasure of receiving Maulana Shaukat Ali after an absence of two years from the sphere of activities. He did not allow the grass to grow under his feet and at once took to the Khilafat organisation work, in right earnest. Maulana Shaukat Ali and Maulana Mahomed Ali had a long and useful consultation with the office-bearers and workers of the Ahmedabad Khilafat Committee. They impressed on them the urgent necessity of starting collections of funds and re-organisation of the work. The office bearers and workers enthusiastically responded to their call and gave promise of rendering every assistance possible.

The release of Maulana Shaukat Ali has put fresh vigour into Khilafat work and the organisation, and they are determined to carry on the work inspite of the difficulties and obstacles which lie on their path.

Maulana Shaukat Ali is anxious to meet and get into touch with prominent Khilafat workers of each province. From Ajmer he proceeds to Moradabad to see his family from where he goes to Bhowali for a few days. His future programme will be announced later. Maulana Shaukat Ali expects all Khilafat Committees to take steps at once to make the 16th November the freedom of Jazirat-ul-Arab Day a great success.

PIR GHULAM MUJADID IN KARACHI.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, October 26.

Agha Pir Ghulam Mujadid the well-known Sarhand Pir who had been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment along with the Ali brothers for the "Karachi Resolution' on 1st November 1921, arrived here yesterday by the Quetta Mail. He was received at the city station by Congress and Khilafat workers and was taken in a procession through the main streets of the town.

At 8-30 p.m. Seth Haji Abdulla Haroon, president, Provincial Khilafat Committee welcomed the Pir Sahib, on behalf of the Congress and Khilafat Committees and requested him to address the meeting.

The Pir Sahib, in his speech, laid particular stress on the question of Hindu-Moslem relations. He said that those who stood in the way of Hindu-Moslem unity had their own selfish interests to service. It was ridiculous that the Viceroy should counsel Hindus and Moslems to unite. The communities should themselves safeguard their own interests.

He suggested that the sure remedy for avoiding Hindu-Moslem quarrels was not to disrespect each other's religion. He appealed to the Mahomedans to save the National boat, launched by Mahatma Gandhi, from sinking.

He next appealed for constant use of khadi and the boycott of British goods. He paid a high tribute to the sacrifices of the brave Sikh community and regretted that the Moslems had not taken quite as active a part in the Civil Disobedience campaign as his Hindu brethren. He requested his countrymen not to distrust those who had been entrusted with the task of preparing the country for civil disobedience. He knew the task was placed in the hands of capable men and he trusted their judgment.

He further emphasized Hindu-Moslem unity and said that Hindus and Mahomedans in order to secure Swaraj and to free Jazirutal Arab from non-Moslem control should unite with the least possible delay.

Sheikh Abdul Majid, and Swami Krishnanand spoke next, and re-iterated the Pir Sahib's appeal for Hindu-Moslem unity. This afternoon the Pir Sahib met the Congress and Khilafat workers at the office of the local Congress Committee.

He was presented with addresses on behalf of the Khilafat and Congress Committees and also the Jamiut-ul-Ulema.

The Pir Sahib in reply to both the addresses said that he was not conscious of any particular claim to this expression of respect on their part. He had done nothing beyond what he had felt to be his duty. He felt particularly delighted to receive a joint address and the Jamiat-ul-Ulema's joining the Congress and Khilafat committees in this instance gave him hopes of good relations between the Hindus and Mahomedans in Sind. He assured them that as long as he held in his possession these addresses he would always feel that his services were not commensurate with the honours done to him.

KARNATAK PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

SJT. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR TO PRESIDE.

(From our Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, Oct. 28.

The two reception committees, that of the second Karnatak Provincial Conference and second Bijapur District Conference met here yesterday. Shrijut C. Rajagopalachar and K. Sadasivrao, President, Mangalore District Congress Committee, were unanimously elected Presidents of the Provincial and District Conferences respectively. November 18th was fixed for the District Conference and the 19th and 20th of the same month for the Provincial Conference. The meeting then appointed various office bearers and secretaries. It was also resolved to hold a khaddar and industrial exhibition, time permitting.

PRESIDENTSHIP OF PUNJAB P. C. C.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, October 29.

Mr. K. Santanam has resigned the Presidentship of the Punjab Congress Committee. Lala Lajpat Rai has been temporarily elected President till the next meeting of the Committee.

SWAMI SHRADHANANDA AT SONEPAT.

EXPORTATION FOR UNITY AND PEACE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Oct. 29.

A Sonepat message states that owing to strained feeling between Hindus and Mussalmans of the town the Ramlila fair could not be celebrated.

On an invitation from Hindus of the town Swami Shradhananda visited Sonepat and was accorded a reception. Addressing a public meeting he exhorted the two communities to be united and keep the peace. He reiterated that sangathan movement was not intended to harm anybody.

LABOUR AND ASSEMBLY.

PLEA FOR NOMINATION OF MR. N. M JOSHI.

(Associated Press.)

BOMBAY, Oct. 29.

The Standing Committee of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Conference has unanimously resolved that the Government of India should nominate Mr. N. M. Joshi as representative of labour from Bombay to the Indian Legislative Assembly.

REPARATIONS.

POINCARE'S SABRE-RATTLING.

PROPOSED INTER-ALLIED CONFERENCE.

SAXONY'S DEFIANCE OF BERLIN.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Paris.—In a speech at Sampigny, M. Poincare declared France did not agree to the reduction of the German debt fixed in May 1921. Referring to Mr. Baldwin's speech, he said he was entirely agreed on the importance of the earliest possible inter-Allied settlement of the reparations question and the advent of the United States' co-operation in such settlement. He would accept the appointment by the Reparations Commission of a Committee of experts to examine Germany's capacity for payment, the reform of the German finances and concrete reparations scheme, provided the procedure remained within the four corners of the Treaty. But France would never agree to the Reparations Commission being divested of its functions or replaced by an organism in which France's share of influence, already inferior to France's share of interest, should be further reduced. "The limit of our concessions have been attained. We will go no further."

M. Poincare declared the separatist movement was spontaneous due *malaise* of inhabitants and their old opposition to Prussia. It was not France's doing. France had always held scrupulously aloof from German internal affairs. Whatever Germany's future constitution, France would never violate the conscience of the inhabitants. France cherished no plan of annexation but would not renounce her claim to permanent guarantees for security.—Reuter.

TO BE EXAMINED BY U. S. AND BRITAIN.

LEAFIELD (Oxford), midnight, Oct. 29.

The conditions attached by M. Poincare to French participation in the proposed Conference will receive an early and careful examination of both the British and the United States Governments. In London the Cabinet will probably consider the matter tomorrow.

The British press so far depends upon unofficial reports from Paris as to the nature of the French conditions and therefore the opinions published here are consequently provisional. The "Sunday Times" thinks the Conference held under the reputed French conditions "would fall considerably short of the ideas held by the British and the American Governments, but it at least would represent a distinct step in advance. The most important thing, however, is to get to serious grips with the problem. In this they are assured of the support of America and Italy.—(B.O.W.),

SAXONY'S DISLOYALTY.

GOVERNMENT REFUSES TO RESIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Dresden.—The Government of Saxony has refused the Imperial Chancellor's demand for its resignation. An official communication declares only the Saxon Diet is entitled to dismiss the Government of Saxony. Consequently, until this occurs Government remains in power. It, however, will bring up the matter in the Diet without delay.

Berlin.—Twelve demonstrators were killed and twenty wounded at Freiburg in Saxony as the result of an encounter between the Communists and the Reichswehr.

Berlin.—It is semi-officially stated that by virtue of a Presidential decree the Chancellor has been authorised to dismiss the Government of Saxony and any other Saxon officials. The Chancellor immediately appoints an Imperial Commissary for the Free State of Saxony.—Reuter.

HAMBURG DISTURBANCES.

COMMUNIST LEADER SENTENCED TO DEATH.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Hamburg.—The special court, which tried the Communist leaders concerned in the recent disturbance here, have sentenced one of them to death for high treason and rebellion, also one to six years' penal servitude for attempted murder. Others have been sentenced to imprisonment ranging from one year to two months. Fourteen policemen were killed in the revolt. The total rebel casualties are not yet known but seventy-five died in hospital.—Reuter.

BERLIN INDIFFERENT TOWARDS SEPARATISTS.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

SEPARATISTS' REVENGE.

A message from Mayence says a band of Separatists entered the village of Bomschhein in order to requisition cattle. Peasants attacked the intruders with flails killing five and wounding many others. The Separatists fled and returned later. In revenge they set fire to three farms.—Reuter.

TURKISH MINISTRY.

FETHY BEY RESIGNS.

CAUSE OF THE FALL.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Constantinople.—The resignation of the Cabinet was discussed at a meeting of the People's Party which was very stormy. Fethy Bey had declared that great discord existed between the Assembly and the Cabinet. The meeting demanded an explanation of this statement but Fethy Bey refused to comply with the request. The majority of the criticisms were directed against Fethy Bey but several other Commissars were also heckled. It is generally believed that either Ismet Pasha or Fevzi Pasha, Chief of the Staff will form the new Cabinet.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Constantinople.—Various reasons are alleged for the sudden fall of the ministry, but the most probable is that the President of the Council, Fethy Bey, lost the sympathy of the Deputies. He had been the object of attacks and interpellations and the resignation of the portfolio of the Interior, which he also held, failed to placate his opponents. Another contributory cause was the adoption by the People's Party of candidates other than those suggested by the Government for the posts of First Vice-President and Commissariat of the Interior.—Reuter.

LATER.

SPLIT OVER QUESTION OF REPUBLIC.

According to information received in London, the real cause of the resignation of the Turkish Cabinet will be found in the failure of the various parties to reach an agreement on the subject of declaration of a Republic.—Reuter.

TERRITORIAL WATERS.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE TO CONSIDER U. S. CLAIMS.

LEAFIELD (Oxford), midnight, Oct. 29.

It is probable that the report of the Committee which has been considering the suggested extension of the United States territorial waters to twelve miles will be presented to the full Imperial Conference this week. The reports that the British Government have abandoned the principle of three mile limit are incorrect. Such course is considered most unlikely but the British Government will nevertheless do all in their power to prevent the circumvention of the prohibition laws by smugglers without abandoning the fundamental principle of the three mile limit.—(B.O.W.)

A TRAGEDY OF THE RING.

FIFTEEN ROUND CONTEST ENDS IN BOXER'S DEATH.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Melbourne.—Tragedy marked the heavy weight boxing contest at the Stadium here between Max Gornick, Queensland, and Jack Dunstan. The latter died in the hospital after being knocked out in the fifteenth round.

Dunstan was the champion of the Grand Fleet during war time.—Reuter.

U. S. SUBMARINE SINKS IN PANAMA CANAL.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Washington.—The United States submarine O-5 sunk in Limon Bay in the Panama Canal zone after collision with a steamer. Five of the crew are missing.—Reuter.

TILAK SWARAJ FUND.

PROGRAMME OF ALL-INDIA AUDITOR'S TOUR.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, October 29.

The following is the programme of the tour of the All India auditor of the Tilak Swaraj Fund, in connection with his annual inspection of Provincial Congress Committees accounts. He has already finished Maharashtra, Bombay and Gujerat provinces. If Bengal is not ready by the middle of November he will visit it towards the end of November. If he cannot visit Assam for want of time, he will call for its accounts at Ajmer on 1st November. Sukkur on 4th November, Lahore 6th, Delhi 8th, Allahabad 9th and 10th, Jubbulpore 11th to 12th, Patna 12th to 13th, Rangoon 18th to 21st, Cuttack by the end of November, Bezvada or Cocanada by the end of November, Trichinopoly at the beginning of December, Calicut at the beginning of December, Gadag at the beginning of December, C. P. Maratha by the middle of December, Amraoti by the middle of December.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE SCRATCHINGS.

LONDON, October 29.

The following are scratchings for the Cambridgeshire:—

Town Guard, Corcyrian, and Blackland.—Reuter.

HELP FOR AKALIS.

LEADERS' CONFERENCE AT SOLON.

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING URGED.

DELHI, October 29.

Dr. Kitchlew wires to the Associated Press from Solon dated 29th:—An informal consultation took place yesterday among certain Congress leaders on the situation created by the wholesale arrest of the members of the S. G. P. C. by the Punjab Government and by their declaring the S. G. P. C. and the Akali Dal unlawful associations within the meaning of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Pundit Motilal Nehru, Lala Lajpat Rai, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mrs. Naidu, Dr. Ansari and Dr. Kitchlew decided to place their services at the disposal of the Sikh leaders for all legitimate help that they can render them in the present situation, particularly in the conduct of their case. But on the question of helping in the defence, Doctors Kitchlew and Ansari reserved their opinions until the decision of the Congress Working Committee. It was also decided to ask the Punjab Congress Committee to invite the All-India Congress Working Committee to hold its meeting at Amritsar on 10th November to consider the present situation and also to suggest to the President of the All-India Working Committee to invite a few leading Congressmen from all Provinces to help the working Committee in its deliberations on the said occasion. In the meantime, Pundit Motilal Nehru will do all he can to help the arrested members of the S. G. P. C. in the conduct of their case.

MYSORE REFORMS.

DEWAN'S STATEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

MYSORE, October 29.

Before reading the proclamation of His Highness the Maharaja, Mr. A. R. Banerjee, Dewan, in making a short statement said that even though criticisms of the Scheme about to be promulgated were inevitable, he felt confident that time would come sooner or later when the Scheme would justify itself as being in the best interests of the country. When making a previous announcement about the Reforms, Government were not persuaded by any insistent demand from the people. The developments contemplated were in keeping with the past policy and with past constitutional progress in Mysore. Further Government had not shown any undue haste in coming to a decision on various important problems, that were before them. They had taken a long time over it, specially with a view to ascertain the opinion of the country and the views of leading public men. At the present juncture, the Dewan said, it was needless to urge that one and all had but one solemn duty and that was to accept, with reverential gratitude, what was granted, with determination to make His Highness' decree a big success and to make it achieve those ideals of good, stable and progressive administration which His Highness had always cherished and of which the present scheme was a reflection and the fulfilment.

Personally he felt infinitely proud to have been associated with His Highness and his Government, during this interesting period in the history of Mysore in ushering in these changes and thereby carrying out His Highness" gracious commands. The Scheme would have to be worked with patience and careful adjustments. Its ultimate success would depend on a harmonious blending of all healthy activities of both Government and people.

The Dewan's position, it was stated, in the new order of public administration, would demand from him the highest statesmanship, great courage and robust faith in the people. Without laying claim to these high qualities he would, he said, use to the best of his ability every opportunity that was afforded to him as the head of the administration—to give liberal interpretation to the main principles underlying the changes contemplated, and endeavour, loyally and truthfully, to serve the true and the best interests of all classes amongst the people by leading them along the high road of constitutional progress so that both the Government and people, by their united efforts, might afford the justification as well as proper fulfilment of the cherished ideals of His Highness' benevolent rule.

RAJKOT REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

PRESS REFORM.

(Associated Press.)

RAJKOT, October 29.

At the second session of the Representative Assembly two resolutions of general public interest moved by Mr. Mansuklal Mehta were passed. One asked to abolish all restrictions against the Press and newspapers, and to adopt the Press Act now prevailing in British India. The second resolution demanded publication of the State's annual report in vernacular, side by side with English, for the use of general public.

DELHI'S NEW ENGLISH AND URDU DAILIES.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Oct. 29.

An English daily and an Urdu daily newspaper will shortly be published in Delhi under the Chief Editorship of Shuaib Qureishi, bar-at-law, late Editor of the London "Muslim Outlook" and "Young India." Arrangements are in progress to secure services of prominent writers and upto date news service and the Machinery.

ENAMEL INDUSTRY IN INDIA.

PLEA FOR PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

EVIDENCE BEFORE TARIFF BOARD.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, October 29.

At to-day's sitting of the Tariff Board, representatives of the Pioneer Enamel and Iron Company and the Bengal Enamel and Stamping Works gave evidence on the subject of protection for Steel affecting the Enamel industry. In the course of their statement the first Company said:—"We suggest that if Government find it inevitable to raise the tariff rates on Steel, they can still classify the same according to thickness and the steel sheets suitable for enamel industry can be tarriffed at the present rate so that both the Enamel industry and the steel manufacturing concerns will be equally protected. But if Government do not favour such classification, it will be necessary to impose equally high import duty on foreign enamelled wares to protect the indigeneous infant industry. We cannot, however, favour the idea of further raising the import duty on such goods in view of the poverty of India and, as the Hon. Mr. Innes puts it, "in all tariff matters we have always to remember that the consumer in India is equally very poor and we must consider the Indian consumer and each concrete proposal would have to be carefully examined from the point of view of his interests and with special reference to the risk of raising the price against him." Steel sheets for the purpose of enamelling are not manufactured in India. We hear, since very long, that Tatas are contemplating to manufacture steel sheets but we do not know how many long years more we have to wait for their supply. Moreover, if Tatas at all make such thin and malleable steel sheets, we do not know whether their prices will be cheaper.

The Enamel industry bids fair to be a thriving concern in our country should the State bestow upon it her fostering care and afford it some protection at its infant stage. The classification we have suggested above is not unreasonable as it will not adversely affect Government Revenue and in view of the fact that such privilege is being enjoyed by even such commercially most advanced countries as Japan and Germany. Protection at the hands of the Government is amply deserved by a country like India which is industrially so backward.

A THRIVING INDUSTRY.

The Bengal Enamel and Stamping Works said:—"Our work for some time to come will be without any profit. We are not in a position at present to produce our materials to compete with Japanese wares. Our labour for want of sufficient training cannot be expected to produce materials as good as those imported from Japan, although our cost is about same. In consequence, we are compelled to put our market at a rate cheaper by twenty per cent. than the Japanese. It is needless to state that new industries, no matter the driving intellect behind them, cannot compete with rivals continuing half a century of experience and training unless they are given sufficient time to command efficient labour by reasonable protection. Thus in ten years' time, we assert, we shall find ourselves in a position to meet our foreign rivals in the open and produce goods as durable and as cheap. Now if, under the present circumstances, we have to pay an additional import duty whilst finished foreign goods of the same make are allowed to enter the country subject to a lesser duty we shall be inevitably ruined. Of course, the alternative of purchasing sheets from Tatas will be pointed out to us but we contend that Tatas will not for the present be able to supply the fine and tempered steel sheet which we need for enamelling purposes and that ultimately our hands will be forced and we shall have to import sheet from abroad and unless something is done in the way of giving protection for a certain period through abolishing all duties on sheets for the express purposes of enamelling, we shall not be able to compete our foreign antagonists. We shall be very glad to send our representatives for oral evidence if you so desire. In conclusion, we only say that there is a cry at present everywhere in the country to help Indian Industries and we trust ours will receive the sympathy and protection it deserves."

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In dealing with the Mahomedan candidates, for the Legislative Assembly, the "Voice of India" writes thus of Mr. Jinnah:—

"Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah's is a great name in politics. He is both respected and loved. His manners are charming, his attainments great. The brilliancy of his genius is almost blinding, he has a facility of debate and a way of exercising fascination on all those who come in contact with him. Added to these, he has behind him a record of great services rendered to his country. His nationalism is beyond even a breath of doubt."

Having made these admissions, which are irresistible, the "Voice" proceeds to argue that these very qualities of head and heart alike disqualify Mr. Jinnah from claiming Mahomedan support.

The reason for this *volte face* of the "Voice" is quite obvious. Mr. Jinnah, to use its own phrase, is a "General", whereas Mr. Hussainbhoy Laljee will make a good soldier", and mark the words: *"He will be amenable to Mr. Patel's leadership."* This lets the cat out of the bag for the veiled hostility of the "Voice" to Mr. Jinnah's candidature. Mr. Jinnah will not, at any rate, be a docile creature of Mr. Patel. As a nationalist, Mr. Patel is entitled to great consideration but, because the "Voice" has, admittedly, become a handmaiden of Mr. Patel, is that the reason that the Muslim voters should vote for Mr. Husseinbhoy? A strange argument, this!

Further the "Voice" admits that Mr. Jinnah, "in himself is a match for a hundred knight-errants of the bureaucracy and will hold the lists." Yet, in spite of this great advantage, the "Voice" will not have Mr. Jinnah, simply because "he is too free to be bound down by the exigencies of party discipline." Muslims owe a duty first to themselves, and then to the new-fangled Swaraj Party. Muslims want the interests of their community to be watched and safeguarded. This does not necessarily be antagonistic to the interests of the Swaraj Party. But such duty cannot be properly discharged by one who ties himself down to a Party and makes himself amenable to the leadership of Mr. Patel. In Mr. Jinnah as their accredited representative in the Assembly, Bombay Muslims will have a staunch patriot, whose sincerity and integrity are beyond question or cavil, and who, while doing nothing to impair the larger interests of the country, will always abide by his promises and uphold the interests of his community.

Mr. Husseinbhoy is after all a dark horse so far as national affairs are concerned. No one knows anything about his work or achievement. It is only recently he has come in for any notice at all, through his adhesion to Mr. Patel. Otherwise where was Mr. Husseinbhoy all these years—some of them stormy ones for the Muslim community? In connection with the ever-green Muslim League incident, it was Mr. Jinnah who risked everything in order to prevent the once premier Muslim League from being broken up by hired rowdies. Mr. Husseinbhoy's existence in those days was not apparently even known to the Muslims or the Bombay public at large.

The "Voice" says, as a parting shot, that "India needs many soldiers, not many generals." But it cannot be disputed that we at least want more than one general. If all were mere soldiers under Mr. Patel's leadership where, I wonder, the country—and the Muslim community—would be. The community needs at least one general who understands the Muslim mind thoroughly, and who can be counted upon to co-operate with the other generals. Since Mr. Husseinbhoy is admittedly a mere soldier under Mr. Patel, it goes without saying that he is not wanted by the Muslims as their representative in the Assembly. And as Mr. Jinnah is admittedly a general, he can be relied upon to do justice to his great responsibilities.—Yours, etc.,

A MUSLIM VOTER.

Bombay, Oct. 29.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read in to-day's issue of your paper the rigmarole of nonsense that has appeared about Mr. Jinnah's candidature over the nom-de-plume of "A Muslim Voter".

The arguments that the gentleman in question has urged in support of his contentions in favour of Mr. Jinnah's candidature, are to say the least of them, as ridiculous as they are hollow and artificial. The "Voice of of India" in its leading article on the subject has far from making an attack against Mr. Jinnah and running him down, as alleged by your correspondent, has actualy eulogised Mr. Jinnah's services to the country and spoken in terms of the highest commendation about his abilities and talents and, if anything has erred in deluading both his services and talents far far beyond his real deserts. No attempt whatsoever has been made by the 'Voice' to run down Mr. Jinnah and to elevate Mr. H. A. Lalji. The paper in question has simply dealt with unquestionable facts from its own standpoint of view and also from its view point of the Nationalists. It speaks not a little about the want of acuteness of judgment of your correspondent that he has managed to fulminate against the 'Voice' for having uttered nothing more than what is true about the claims of the rival candidates as judged from an utilitarian point of view; rather than from any abstract standard.

He is pleased to call the said article of the "Voice" a frivolus contribut on for getting that the flapdoodle he has himself contributed to your paper is a most frivolous correspondence that has yet appeared in any paper on the subject of the coming elections. It is not at all true that the "Voice of India" has shown any partisan spirit in the matter of the election and bringing to the public mind the qualifications of Mr. H .A. Lalji's for a seat in the Legislative Assembly. It has only discharged its duty as an important journal in view of the exigencies of the moment and the struggle that lies before the country for making the bureaucracy treat the people of India, as equal partners in the Empire, not merely in theory, but also in actual practice. The appeal, therefore that has been made by the said evening paper to the muslim voters to vote solid in favour of Mr. Hoosainbhoy A. Lalji in preference to Mr. Jinnah is as opportune as it is throughly justifiably by the circumstances.

Your correspondent says nothing that is either solid or substantial in support of Mr. Jinnah's candidature. Moreover he very artfully ignores two very fundamental facts in this connection. The first is that within the last three years a period marked by the most striking and momentous events in India, which will have far-reaching consequences, Mr. Jinnah has done next to nothing in furthering the popular cause. May I ask your correspondent, as to what contribution he made to the Khilafat struggle, what exertions he had gone through to further the propaganda of Mahatma Gandhiji, how he had behaved when men like Maulana Mahomed Ali and Shoukat Ali for the country, sake sacrificed their liberty? It is an undoubted fact that wherever there was occasion for solid downright hard work, at a critical juncture Mr. Jinnah was conspicuous by his absence from his post and again when the atmosphere was clear and the humdrum monotony of life, became the order of the day, Mr. Jinnah would suddenly appear on the scene with his smiling face and soft phraseology posing as a great political martyr and a hero.

Mr. H. A. Lalji on the other hand, is a steady and reliable worker and sincerely discharges his duties without any fuss or any outward show and ostentation—a kind of man who in proportion to his usefulness always keeps his personality as far as possible in the background and courts not the applause of his fellow-men so much as the approval of his concience. Moreover he has made solid contributions towards the Khadi propoganda. He has, it is well-known, subscribed nearly Rs. 7,500 to the Khilafat funds, has paid Rs. 5,000 to the Gujarat Vidyapith, Rs. 2,000 to the Muslim National University Rs. 2,000 to the Tilak Swaraj fund. It is not generally known that Mr. Lalji has been managing the Pachgani Muslim High School and subscribed nearly Rs. 20,000 to its funds. These things Mr. Lalji does not boom about; he has, of course paid to the Swaraj Part fund and is a staunch believer in the constructive programme of Mahatma Gandhi.

Your correspondent has tried to make capital out of the fact that Mr. Lalji has made solid pecuniary assistance to the aforesaid movements and indulges in vague and irrelevant criticisms about 'corruption' and similar other rubbish without having regard to the fact that no political movement in the world could prosper without the sinews of war and those who contribute money as well as brains to the national cause render double services to their country.

Your correspondent's foolish critisms reach the height of absurdity when in his exuberant zeal for his favourite Mr. Jinnah, he ventures to speak of Mr. Lalji and his pet as a pigmy and a giant. Solid unostentatious work entitles a man to as much respect and confidence of his countrymen as the more glaring and less substantial services of men who could not be relied upon at a critical juncture.

Mr. Jinnah's ability to attain to the highest post in the State if he chooses to do so, by becoming a Johookamwala of the bureaucracy, has never been questioned by any one and your correspondent has simply wasted his energy, in enlarging on that theme.

In my opinion Mr. Jinnah's services to the Mahomedan community whose votes he seeks at the present moment are of a most doubtful character. He has done next to nothing for the Khilafat and it is nothing but the height of impertinance on the part of your correspondent to say that his favourite is well worth of securing the votes of his community.—Yours, etc.

A. MAHOMEDAN VOTER.

Oct. 29.

MR. JAVAKAR'S CANDIDATURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is really high time to say anything about the candidatures of Mr. Jayakar and Dr. Paranjape. Much has been told and written about the success or failure of Dr. Paranjape as a Minister of Education during the last session of the Council. Mr. Jayakar has a clear cut programme to work up after going into the Council. To the public he is known more as an expert lawyer, but those who know him have found in him an expert educationist as well. Besides, he is not seeking post.

In politics force, drive and personality count most. These three are the essential requisites required of a politician. Mr. Jayakar is in possession of all these requisites and besides he is an excellent debator. He knows exceedingly well how to deal with the bureaucracy.

Finally, I appeal to all graduate voters in Gujarat to vote for Mr. Jayakar on the election day. Let us try our level best to give him a chance; and I do feel confident that he is sure to succeed where others have failed. Let us not fail him and he shall not fail us.—Yours, etc.,

C. B. JOSHI.

Gulistan,
Ahmedabad, Oct. 27.

DR. PRANJPYE AND EDUCATIONAL EFFICIENCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It may be within the recollection of your readers that the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye proposed a resoluteion regarding the prescription of text books in the old Council. It was a trial of strength between Mr. Paranjpye and the D. P. I. backed up by the whole array of official benches, but Mr. Paranjpye fought and won by the sheer force of his arguments and the unimpeachable facts that he was able to place before the Council. The Resolution recommended that "as the rules regarding the use of text books in recognised schools had been found unsatisfactory in working, Headmasters should be allowed full discretion in selecting text books, the Educational Department having a veto which should be exercised on general moral and political grounds and should state the objection against any book in detail." In moving the resolution Mr. Paranjpye asked the Council to take it from him that the question of text books had given rise to a great deal of discontent and dissatisfaction in the educational world, that the working of the rules had been found unsatisfactory and that the rules themselves were *opposed to educational efficiency*. The grant-in-aid and recognised schools were not allowed to use any text-books or purchase for school libraries any books other than those that were not on the sanctioned lists. "The rule is so rigid", he complained, "that it was recently pointed out in the discussion of the Matriculation and School Final Examination, that the University cannot prescribe for the Matriculation examination books that are not on the sanctioned list, for if it did, the department would not allow these books to be taught in the schools. Absurdity cannot go further."

He then pointed out that while the "Vicar of Wakefield, Shakespear's Plays, Irving's "Sketch Book," Macaulay's "Essays," Addison's "Essays," Palgrave's "Golden Treasury" and such classics were conspicuous by their exclusion from the list of sanctioned books, the compilations of Messrs. Perceval Wren, Marsden, Nesfield, Barrow, Fraser and so on figured prominently therein. He found Mr. Wren, an official in the Bombay Educational Service, responsible for books on Education, Physics, Hygiene, English Composition, Poetry, for Composition, Ivanhoe Rewritten, Physiology, Swift Simplified, and so on, all of which held honoured places in the sanctioned list, and so did those of Mr. Marsden too, who was responsible for books on all conceivable subjects, and who, Mr. Paranjpye understood, was a literary adviser of a publishing firm. "With such competition," Mr. Paranjpye complained "it is very difficult for new writers to get their new books sanctioned. Many other wild stories are current in educational circles about the extent to which this patronage has been abused." "What sort of arrangement is that," asked Mr. Paranjpye, "in which the Vicar of Wakefield cannot be used in schools? And we are still ready to complain that boys going out from schools do not get a love for great literature. Not only are reading books subject to the sanction of the department; but copy books, maps, drawing books, even pictures have to get the sanction of the department before they can be used in schools. I suppose," continued Mr. Paranjpye "that the time will come when every printed word anywhere seen in a school building will have to be sanctioned in whatever place it occurs." He further poiated out how books hadh been excluded from the lists on flimsy and ridiculous grounds such as containing an example on Swadeshi, or some misprints and so on, and how books printed at a particular press were proscribed because "the owner of that press was not a *persona grata* with Government." "If our educational system", he concluded, "is to improve and not get stereotyped, we must leave full liberty in all those matters to educationists."

The Resolution was passed in spite of official opposition, but seems to have been consigned to the wastepaper basket in the Secretariat. But now that we have a reformed Council dominated by non-official element, Education is a transferred subject, and the mover of that well-known resolution is the Minister in charge of the Education portfolio, one naturally asks what the Hon. Dr. Paranjpye has done to correct the abuses, that he so vividly depicted in the old Council. Are things now better than they were when he so venemently condemned the system of prescribing the text books? Are the rigid rules abrogated or even relaxd, and th Headmasters invested with discretion in the matter of selection? Or does the Minister think that the fettering of the discretion of the Headmasters no longer operates to the detriment of educational efficiency, now that the golden age under the Minister has dawned? Have the sanctioned lists ceased to hang on the heads of the Headmasters like Damocles' sword, as they used to do before the dawn? Are not the School library catalogue and the text books as carefully and minutely scrutinized by the Inspector at the inspection visit, as they were done in the pre-reform days? Or is the abolition of the old condemned system so costly that it would involve expenditure which, owing to financial stringency, the Government cannot at present undertake? Recognised and aided institutions naturally expect a reply from the Minister.

By the way, it may be pointed out in this connection, that in reply to two questions asked by Rao Saheb D. P. Desai (1) whether there was a *strong feeling* against Marsden's Easy Stories from Indian History" *prescribed* by Government as a textbook, and (2) whether the "Short History of the British Empire" by Anderson and Marsden was found to be unsuitable as a textbook, and whether steps had been taken to change that text book, Dr. Paranjpye was good enough to vouchsafe the usual steriotyped answers "Inquiries are being made." The Marsden referred to in the questions is the same Mr. Marsden on whose prolificity as a writer Mr. Paranjpye poured profuse ridicule in the old Council. Be it noted that these inquiries have been going on since March 1922, and have probably not yet neared completion.

It was only recently that proof was afforded that the old system is still in active force as before, inasmuch-as, we understand the schools were circularised, that "Macmillan's New English Readers, Primer I, with a text different from that of the King Primer is not on the list of sanctioned books". But it is the clause regarding text books in the Compulsory Education Bill that gives painful evidence that Dr. Paranjpye goes back upon his own resolution passed by the last Council. The clause that Dr. Paranjpye proposed reads as "The subjects, curricula, *books shall be as prescribed* (i.e. by Government), but may be altered by the School Board with the sanction of Government to suit local requirements", and an amendment was proposed which reads as "books shall be prescribed by the local authority according to local requirements".

In opposing the amendment, Dr. Paranjpye said "I do not think that the local authorities are going to bear the whole expenditure. If they can do so, they can do what they like. But while Government is asked to pay more than half, two-thirds in the case of local bodies and three-fourths in the case of Municipalities, Government can prescribe model books, and the local authorities are entitled to alter them subject to the sanction of Government. If the model curricula and books are not prescribed by Government, any teacher will use any books without any sanction." The President at a later stage interrupted and remarked "The contention of the Hon. Member moving the amendment is "Leave to the local authority the liberty to choose the books, and let Government interfere only as an overruling authority in the case of any particular books'. The Hon. Minister is not meeting that point, and his remarks are not therefore relevant".

Strange, and painful indeed, that the one while in office should display such fondness for those very departmental books which he, while in opposition had so strongly condemned and ridiculed! The discretion in the matter of textbooks that Mr. Paranjpye was anxious to allow individual Headmasters in pre-reform days he now denies even to responsible bodies like the Local Boards in these post-reform days. Can inconsistency and absurdity go further? Let Dr. Paranjpye answer.—Yours, etc.

CONSISTENCY.

DR. PARANJPYE AND MEDICAL STUDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue of the 16th October, 1923, you have published the full text of the interview of the Grant Medical College Students' Committee with Dr. Paranjpye. After going through it carefully we find that Dr. Paranjpye owes an explanation of the strange attitude he took with regard to the burning question of extension, not only to the students of the G. M. C., but also to his graduate voters. As we are keenly interested in the topic of extension, we were eagerly looking forward to an explanation coming from Dr. Paranjpye, but we have learnt in two of the meetings which Dr. Paranjpye held, that he was actually questioned by some of the students as to whether he was a party to the secret decision arrived at in his own room about the 12th September and when it was predecided that extension should be applicable to 1st year juniors, 1st year seniors and IInd year juniors. Another question which was put to him by one of the medical voters in the meeting of the 20th October was 'whether in his ministerial regime he had ever visited the G. M. C. Hostel. If so did he honestly believe that it is suited for human habitation at all, much less the accommodation of the would-be doctors, who are to be the guardians of public health in this country and if he believed that it is really a bad hostel, what had he done for the healthy accommodation of the medical students. Strangely enough we find him blurt out at this question, saying that though, not as a Minister he had once upon a time visited the hostel in his private capacity. Let us compliment him however, for his admission that it is the worst hostel in India. But may we ask him as to what measure he adopted to improve or to change the place? Of course, the familiar phrase "retrenchment and economy" was and will probably be the answer for this. But again the question presents itself whether the health of the future medical men of this country, who certainly do require a very high vitality to combat against the constant infection to which they are exposed in Dissection Hall, the Wards, the out-patient department, should not be scrupulously guarded and cared for We know for certain that both the Deans of the Grant Medical College viz., Col. Carter and Major Higham did put in their schemes regarding new hostel before the Government with as much forcible recommendation as they could command but we hear that both of them were either rejected or postponed to infinity by the Government on the usual plea that there is no money. Will the Honourable Minister kindly tell us his contributions towards this affair. If his Government cannot in the near future spare so much money as to erect a new hostel is it not binding upon him as an educationist and the guardian of medical students to put forward an appeal before the rich people of Bombay to contribute towards the expenses of that building? Coming to the vexed question of extension again we are told according to the cablegram recently received from Col. Needham that the extension will not be applicable to the present students. But it is very annoying to hear at the same time that there are yet some people who are trying to put a spoke in the wheel by saying that it should be applicable to the students who began their course in Anatomy and Physiology in June last i.e. the 1st year juniors (New Style). We wonder what logic brings them to this conclusion and how they can exclude the 1st year juniors from the category of the 'present' students or differentiate them from the rest. We ask pointedly to Dr. Paranjpye his individual opinion as regards this affair, that is, whether he will allow the extension to be applicable to all or part of the present students. Lastly we hope that Dr. Paranjpye will kindly condescend in the interests of all and in his own to answer these questions through the medium of this paper before the 1st of November. In the event of there being no answer from him with regard to these questions he will naturally leave his voters to think about the matter as they choose.—Yours, etc.,

INTERESTED.

RAO SAHEB A. K. PAI WITHDRAWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Owing to nervous prostration due to heavy work I was laid up for some time and am now advised by my medical advisers that I will not be able to stand the strain of the ensuing election. I, therefore, beg to announce to the voting public of A, C and D Wards through the hospitable columns of your esteemed paper that I am under the circumstances reluctantly obliged to withdraw my candidature. At the same time I sincerely thank those who have ungrudgingly worked for me in my electioneering campaign and also to those who have promised to support my candidature.—Yours, etc.,

A. K. PAI.

Luxmiwadi,
Nasik Road
October 28.

ANOTHER WITHDRAWAL.

Mr. Bhagwantrao G. Parelkar writes:

"I beg to announce that I have resigned from the Contest for a seat on the Legislative Council from the Non-Mahomedan Constituency from the Bombay City North for which I was a candidate.

I hereby thank all my voters and supporters for their help and promises and take this opportunity to inform them to vote for other candidates of their choice."

BOMBAY (SOUTH) ELECTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As some of the candidates for election from Bombay South (Wards A, C & D) are making free with my name and insinuating that I am willing to retire in favour of one or the other, I crave the indulgence of a little space in your valuable paper to announce emphatically to my electors that I have no intention of retiring at all. I deeply appreciate the strong and spontaneous support they have given me so far and pray to God to give me the strength and ability to prove that I deserve it.—Yours, etc.,

V. G. DESHPANDE.

ELECTIONS AND ECONOMISTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Scanning the lists of candidates, local, provincial, or all India, we notice a great dearth of economists men who can heckle Government on questions of finance, which is the nerve-centre of all administrations, and in which all provincial and central Governments are so very weak. We have some splendid economists in our midst men like Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Mr. Jamsetji Wadia, Prof. K. T. Shah Mr. Manu Subedar, Mr. Mazumdar, Mr. Bejonji Madon, Mr. Sorabji Pochkhanawala, Mr. K. R. Shroff etc., but unfortunately for us, for some reason or another, they are not actively associated with the political life of the country. From that narrow but brilliant circle of economists we have Mr. Jaisukhlal Mehta playing such an active, intelligent, and important part in the present N.C.O. movement. Mr. Mehta is practically the life and soul of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau; and it was really an act of patriotism on the part of Mr. Shivdas Champsey Thakkar to have withdrawn his candidature in favour of Mr. Mehta.

Though not an economist out and out, Mr. Joseph Baptista is very clever at figures. And though not a "Swarajist" in name, he has been a Swarajist in action all throughout his public career. Is there no other patriotic Shivdas Champsey to make room for Baptista Kaka?—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

P.S.—As a solitary Parsi "Swarajist," Mr. Nariman's work speaks for itself.

B. F. B.

HOLIDAY FOR CORPORATORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I was not surprised at your criticisms of my action in adjourning the Corporation meeting for a fortnight. You are never so happy as when having a fling at those who have the misfortune to differ from you. I suppose you regard it as good sport, and I dare say it tickles the vast majority of your readers. I am surprised, however, at the suggestions contained in the letters of Mr. V. A. Desai and Mr. Sahasrabudhe. As members of the Corporation they had opportunies of finding out the facts, and had no occasion to indulge in any suspicions or speculations.

The reasons for my giving the Corporation a short holiday are very simple. The previous Agenda had been disposed of, and I was anxious to have a little breathing time in which to deal with the arrears of Committee work. After three sittings in the week, most members had no inclination for long hours in Committee, and many references were waiting to be disposed of. I readily agreed, therefore, to the suggestions made by several members that I should adjourn the Corporation for a few days, as was done in recent years. The insinuation that it was done in order to enable the question of the Address to the Governor being brought up after the Council Election is puerile and ridiculous. The mover of the proposition by simply waiting till the item was reached in the October agenda could easily have achieved this result, if he had desired to do so. The item would not have been reached before the end of the month, and he could not have been forced to ask for priority for it.

As for the statement that I avoided taking up the September agenda, I do not see how it is warranted in view of the fact that it was before the Corporation five times. The September business would have been dealt with oftener than that, if the July and August agenda had not been waiting to be wiped off.

It has been insinuated that there was something mysterious about the order in which the several items dealing with the question of the Address have appeared on the October agenda. I do not see where the mystery comes in, but I must decline to discuss the matter, as the arrangement of the agenda is not my business. I am only concerned to show that the short holiday which the Corporation has had was given for very good reasons, that it was in conformity with the practice of previous years, and that it has been excellently utilised for pushing on with work in the Committees.—Yours etc.,

H. P. MODY.

Gresham Building
October 29.

MR. MIRZA AT JUMMA MOSQUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read Mr. B. F. Bharucha's letter which appeared in your issue of the 27th instant under the heading "Mr. Mirza and Jumma Mosque." In this letter the sentence "what fate he met at the end, I need not say" is liable to be misconstrued. Mr. Bharucha arrived in the mosque after Mr. Mirza had finished his speech. Had he been there when Mr. Mirza was speaking I am sure, he would not have written the sentence above quoted, conveying as it does the idea that he (Mr. Mirza) met with a bad reception from the large audience who had assembled to hear him. He spoke for about half an hour and was listened to with wrapt attention throughout.

As for the letter appearing in your to-day's paper under the signature of Mr. R. K. Golikere the account given is quite inaccurate. The insinuation therein contained that the address was not delivered is incorrect. The Chairman spoke first and referred to the Fatwa of the Ulema as also to the services of Mr. Mirza to the community. He called upon the speaker to address the audience. As Mr. Mirza was about to address the meeting, a mild protest was made by one of the audience. Mr. Mirza began his speech and was listened to with wrapt attention. Mr. Mirza then addressed the meeting. After he finished speaking a question was put which was answered (I need not go into details). It was at this stage that a protest was made by one of the audience. It is untrue that the meeting was a private arrangement between Mr. Mirza and the Moulvi. Leave of the Mushavirs had been obtained and the handbills inviting people were issued under the signature of the Chairman of the Board of Mushavirs.—Yours, etc.,

A MOSLEM.

Bombay, Oct. 29.

ELECTION MEETING

"THE COUNCIL ELECTIONS."

Under the auspicees of the Bombay Swaraj Party a public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. in the compound of Krishna Building nos 1 and 2, Soparibaug Road Parel, when Messrs. V. J. Patel, Jaisukhlal Mehta, B. T. Desai and others will address on "The Council elections".

MUSSOLINI IN HIGH GLEE.

ITALY'S INDEPENDENT STEP.

IMPOTENCE OF "GENEVAN AREOPAGUS"

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Milan.—Sig. Mussolini, in a speech at the celebration of the first anniversary of the Fascist March to Rome, said the few hundred stalwarts of Fascism he had addressed at the same place a year ago had grown into a multitude The Fascist Government had kept its promises and bases had been created in which the nation could implicitly rely. This was known abroad as well as at home.

Referring to Corfu, Sig. Mussolini said Italy for the first time had taken an absolutely independent step. She had denied the competence of the 'Genevan Areopagus." Those days were graver than was generally thought. The Italian people had given an example of discipline and if it had been necessary to march they undoubtedly would have done so. He concluded, "The Black Shirts rely on me and I will rely upon you."

Sig. Mussolini was loudly cheered. The demonstration continued throughout the day. —Reuter.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AT MORVI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MORVI, October 29.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd arrived in Morvi this morning. The arrival was in state followed by a public reception. Formal exchange of visits took place between His Highness Thakore Saheb of Morvi and His Excellency. In the afternoon His Excellency laid the foundation stone of the Lloyd Gate. In the evening His Highness gave a state banquet after which Their Excellencies left for Dhrangadhra.

His Excellency had travelled from Sind via Luni junction where he had breakfast yesterday morning with His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur. Her Excellency joined the special train at Viramgam. The special train that brought Their Excellencies and staff from Wankaner drawn by two gaily decorated engines arrived at Morvi at half past nine. Presentations over, their Excellencies drove off in state carriages escorted by the state Mounted police. It is many years since a Governor of Bombay visited Morvi and people had flocked in from the neighbouring countryside to see the procession. Arrived at the Nazirbagh Palace His Highness bade farewell to Their Excellencies and drove back to his residence at Ranwadi, though later came the official visit of His Highness to his guest the Governor of Bombay. Later in the day Sir George Lloyd returned the visit with the same ceremony.

VICEROY AT LUCKNOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 29.

The Viceroy and the Countess of Reading arrived at Lucknow at 8-30 this morning. Presentation ceremony being over, His Excellency inspected the Guard of Honour furnished by the O. R. Railway Auxiliary Force and the 1st Punjabis. The Viceroy and Countess Reading then motored to Government House. The Viceroy's reception here was quite in keeping with tradition of this glorious city, once the boasted capital of the Nawabs of Oudh. A ceremonial procession of seventy elephants gorgeously decorated with ornamental howdas and trappings added greatly to the splendour of the spectacle.

A PARTIAL STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 29.

There was a partial hartal in some quarter's of the city, but conveyances were pleying as usual.

SENSATIONAL CASE IN AMRITSAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Oct. 29.

Princess Fatema Sultana, Mrs. Thompson and some other respectable persons have been hauled up by the police in a case under Sections 331 and 348, I. P. C., for alleged beating of a house-servant by them with iron with the object of extorting clue to a lost box containing some valuables. When the matter was reported to the police a day after, i.e., on the 22nd instant, warrants were issued against eight persons concerned and all but one are on bail. The case will be heard by the Additional Deputy Commissioner on 3rd November.

An A. P. message from Lahore states:—It is understood that evidence before the Commission in the O'Dwyer-Nair Libel suit will not be open either to the press or the public

LETTER FROM ITALY.

COUNTRY BEFORE PARTY.

MUSSOLINI'S FIRM STAND.

PROVINCIAL VICEROYS AT BAY.

BY GEORGE RAFFALOVICH.

ROME, Oct. 3

While Signor Mussolini was dealing with three very intricate problems, that of the Ruhr and the reparations, that of Greece and the murders, that of Fiume and the future of Jugoslav relations, at a time when Bulgaria was reported in revolt and Germany in revolution, the *Giunta Esecutiva* of the Fascista Party met and deliberated. It is composed of men who owe everything to Mussolini. Instead of an expression of approval and trust in their leader, the members committed moral Hari-kari by unanimously expelling Signor Massimo Rocca from the party, in a deliberately insulting form. Thereupon the *ras*, or viceregal fascista autocrats of the provinces of Italy, thought that they had disposed of their critic. But Signor Rocca was, as a critic, mostly right, and he enjoyed the confidence of the Fascista leader to a degree which the others might have ascertained for the asking. The result is that a very grave danger to Italy had been averted. Mussolini is learning to lean more and more on the country and less and less on his late partisans. The men whose supine, vainglorious and self-seeking attitude was a drag on the Party came out in the open. The nation spoke its disapproval; so did Mussolini, as late as he could, in order to let them take the bait well, and the *Giunta* resigned. Even that they did in a blundering way.

This is the most serious thing which has happened in Italy since the March on Rome, a year ago; it probably is beneficial; in the long run it certainly will be so. Your readers will therefore appreciate a short retrospective study of the Fascista organization, as it stood a few weeks ago. This organization was a make shift and will be transformed in the course of the next few weeks, thanks to the chance given to Signor Mussolini of dealing with some of his followers as he long wished to do. They placed the weapon in his hands.

SUB-LEADERS OF FASCISM.

After the days of October 1922, when the fear of the Fascista army caused the late regime to fall, and the desire of the people for a change for any change almost, caused the King of Italy to call Signor Mussolini to power, the great problem of the new President of the Council of Ministers of Italy was to utilise the possibilities of his followers. He is learning that these possibilities are few and slight. Enthusiasm and dash they all had; trust in him they had also, but ideas, creative ideas, a spiritual impetus of a high and conscious quality, that they mostly lacked.

Italy believed and still believes in Mussolini. But she is not reconciled to obeying the fanciful dictates of all his followers. And many revolting happenings take place in many parts of Italy, deeds are still perpetrated in the name of Fascism which Mussolini would punish in exemplary fashion if he knew of them.

Yet most of the Fascisti leaders are deserving followers of the Duce, men with out whose physical courage Signor Mussolini would not have secured so early the chance of attempting to give a new Renaissance to the many-sided Italian nation. The Duce had therefore been indulgent to many of their actions, speeches and attitudes. They now know that this did not mean that he approved

THE FASCISTA ORGANISATION.

Not only did the Fascista Party retain its existence as an entity after November 1922, but it has also been co-existing with the regular government of Italy. The question is to be decided whether the members of the party have a right to a privileged position, now that a very large majority of the Italian people has become imbued of the Fascista doctrine of active nationalism.

When he formed his government, Mussolini did not fill all the posts with his supporters; rather did he leave in the frame work of Government, representatives of other parties; but he scattered his most faithful lieutenants however, around the different organisms of the Italian State, or, in certain cases, created new organizations with them. "The Fascista ruling class" was thus to be found in all the organs of the "Liberal State." In the latter, nothing was abolished. In no essential way has the State as constituted before the Revolution been modified. But at the same time the new ruling aristocracy of action occupied important positions which had a special interest and commanded a special place. The Fascista Revolution did not imitate that of Kerensky and its offspring that of the Bolshevicks. It did not turn the land upside down, replace one organization by another, one man by another. It proceeded instead to a progressive infiltration of Fascisti elements in the old organisms, and to a progressive creation of new powers. The process is far from being final. There is a persistent rumour of a forthcoming reform of the Constitution in such a direction as to enable the active head of the Fascista State to retain power, that is to say to remain in office for a fixed number of years even against any vote of the Chamber of Deputies. That would be following the German idea which granted the Ministry of the Reich a fixed number of years in office. At present it is still project, however.

There was and still is a resemblance between the Soviet and the Fascista Revolution: both share the same passion for authority, and the same contempt for parliamentary and Democratic methods of government, which they consider out of date. Where they differed, besides having different aims, one tending towards Communism, and the other towards Industrialism, was that Fascism created new organs which complete the old, but do not destroy them, while Communism destroyed the old, without, most of the time, putting any new organs in its place.

The organization is then undefined, imperfect, and incomplete. It is not easy precisely to define the origin, the achievement need or fear awakened in the Italian population and the Fascista class, rather than a true and real definite organization.

THE PERSONALITY OF MUSSOLINI.

First of all it is important to record that even where and when it is not in evidence, it is the personality and the will of Mussolini which dominates and directs all things. For him has been put again in daily use the old Roman and Mediaeval title DUX the DUCE, that is to say, the Guide, Chief and General, the inspirer and the soldier of fortune all in one, he who plans and realizes also.

The Duce Mussolini is then everything. Strictly speaking however, he is only President of the Council of Ministers, Ministers of the Interior, Minister of Foreign Affairs, High Commissary for Aviation, and within the Party itself, President of the Grand Fascista Council.

STATE ORGANISM V. ORGANISMS OF FASCISM.

Beside the official organ of the Liberal State which is the Ministry, there coexists the organ of the Fascista State, the Fascista Grand Council. This does not quite correspond to the direction of the Fascista Party, which is now reduced to a Secretariat. It is that Secretariat which resigned a few days ago, the *Giunta Esecutiva* being composed of most of its members. The Grand Council was created by Mussolini at Rome after the advent to power. It was born without previous announcement or ceremonies, out of a gathering of leaders, in a Roman hotel, one evening in December last. Mussolini was satisfied with the results of that meeting, and decided that it should be periodically repeated, once a month, on the twelve. No list of the subjects which are especially reserved to this Grand Council was ever made out. The several meetings which have taken place have had different quota of members. Nevertheless, it is possible to indicate the nucleus of the directing kernel of the party. In a general way, the Council is made up of:

Mussolini, as President, the Ministers and Under-Secretaries of the Fascista Ministry, the Director of Public Safety, the Commissary of the railways, the former Directors of the Party, the members of the Secretariat of the Party, the different political Commissaries, who come only as they are called for special reference to their own departments, and the heads of the Press bureaux of the Fascista Ministries and of the Party.

To describe the characteristics of the many secondary leaders would require an article in itself. They share some of them in common their characteristics being good indicators of the origin of the new ruling class of Italy. In Russia, the general staff of Bolshevism is made up of the leaders of the former revolutionary parties, and of emigrants who returned after the war. In Italy, the general staff of Fascism is made up also of former revolutionary socialists, but men who, in 1914, were in favour of declaring war to the Central Powers, then of ex-combatants and their younger brothers. The majority of conscious Fascisti leaders are men from the valley of the Po, and more generally from the Northern parts of Italy. A nucleus came directly from Syndicalism that is to say from the fraction of Italian socialism of before the war, which was always opposed to "peaceful" changes and "reforms" which always sought revolutionary action, and had especially the cult of the "general strike." That group was made up of A. Olivetti, Arturo Labriola, Enrico Leone, Acesto de Ambris, *Agostino Lanzillo*, Mantica, *Michels Bianchi Edoardo Rossoni*, and *Cesare Rossi*. I have italicised the names of those who were in the inner circle of the Fascista party until this week, and may remain in it. Of the others, some remained in the ranks of the revolutionary party like Leone; or have retired like Olivetti, or joined Giolitti's clan like Labriola, or became followers of d'Annunzio like De Ambris.

FROM ABOVE, NOT FROM BELOW.

There is no democratic character to the organization of Fascism. It is true that the first leaders were elected by the various Congresses and chosen representatives of the Fasci, they themselves being elected delegates. But to-day it is the system of nomination from above which predominates. Groups of competencies, Zone Inspectors, Officers of the National Militia, Political Commissaries—all are appointed by the Central Power, in last analysis, by Mussolini himself. Only the provincial federations, and the local Fasci preserve their own democratic or elective character. However, an order from headquarters is sufficient, even for them, to suspend a Congress, dissolve a group, and reconstitute it again with elements approved of by the central power, to the exclusion of others. The groups, or Fasci, which have been dissolved for indiscipline or untimely manifestations are many. It is enough to mention here those of Turin and of Paris. Nor have the Syndicates their elections of leaders; these are appointed by the central power, and depend from the local Fasci, which intervene in all affairs of an economic nature, not so much as intermediates, as in quality of representatives of the workers.

FASCISTA PENETRATION.

It can be said that the Fascista Organization duplicates and supports that of the State. The President of the Council of Ministers is the President of the Grand Fascista Council. The Director of Public Safety is also the head of the Fascista special army, or National Militia. Beside the Provincial Councils stand the Provincial Federations; beside each Communal and County Council stands a Fascio; near the Prefects, and above them stood for several months a Fascista political Commissary; besides the authority of Public Safety, there is the Fascista Police. A high Commissioner of the Railways stands beside the Director of the State Railways. In places where no tutoring authority stands, there is at least an obsever, placed in the Boards and Committees of the bodies which, although not of the State, have a national scope. For instance, the Society Dante Alighieri, which had already a strong nationalist character before the war, has taken members of the Fascista party in its council; The Italian Red Cross appointed to its board the Hon. Bottai; the Association Italo-Americana took the Hon. Serdi for vice-President. The Association of the War Mutilates took on the Hon. Caradonna, Under-Secretary to the Post and Telegraphs. The important Association of War Veterans changed its Board ments and the true functions of many organs, the creation of which was barely mentioned in the Italian newspapers. Their co-ordination to a general plan appeared very uncertain. It is quite possible that their existence signified the inadequate and deficient workings of those created by the old Liberal State, or a sudand took in the Hon. Giurati. *Massimo Rocca* is Vice-President of the National Insurance Institute. The Banco di Roma succeeded in getting rid of old Count Santucci and gave the reins over to Prince Boncompagni, who enjoyed the confidence and trust of Mussolini, for having abandoned the Popolari in a party vote directed against Fascism in the Chamber.

The Hon. Finzi and Capani take care of the sportive and aerial associations. In short, Fascism has a watchful representative in every important centre of the life of Italy.

GROUPS OF COMPETENCY.

These groups form the only Fascisti organization which has no duplicate in one of the State itself. They are supposed to be a sort of technical Advising Board, composed of competent persons who have to present reports and projects to the respective heads. Who appoints them I never was able to find out with precision. It can be said in general that they are selected by the Secretariat of the Party, but that they are in special care of two men, *Massimo Rocca* and Giovanni Preziosi. These two have exalted the Groups of Competency as a characteristic aristocratic creation of Fascism. Massimo Rocca was in his early youthh an independent anarchist and became rather nationalist at the time of the Lybian war; he is a tireless student and an excellent public speaker, one of the most sincere and intelligent Fascisti of the first hour. Preziosi was once a priest, and took part in all the political movements of the last few years in Italy, from the war declaration on. He also edits a Review: *La Vita Italiana*.

Of these groups of competents, there were at first only four in existence: Administrative, Educational, Colonial, and Fine Arts. There are now many more. They spread from Rome to the Provinces. It is worth careful notice that, in order to constitute them, it has been proved necessary to have resourse to person who did not belong to the Fascista Party, not holding the Party Pass, but who had shown sympathy to the movement. This was perfectly in agreement with the wishes of Mussolini. It not certain yet that the reports drawn so far by these groups have had, or can have any great influence upon the decision of the Ministers. As a matter of fact there is no lack in the Ministries (to which belong also some members of these groups of competents) of men who have long known, and who understand thoroughly the various subjects with which they deal. In the case of the views held by these groups of competents not agreeing with those of the minister whom they are supposed to advise, the conflict might be dangerous. For that reason there are Fascisti who express their doubt as to the future of these groups. They are the same men who rejoiced secretly at the expulsion of Signor Rocca. More useful results may come from a reform of the constitution, which would provide for the establishment of consulting bodies and technical parliaments, selected by the Government on the suggested lists of the different elements of the population. Other Fascisti however, who have retained more of their Syndicalistic tendencies, see in the groups of competents, bodies not only consulting, but endowed with power of official deliberation, and even that of examining and arbitrarily settling the questions which might arise between the syndicates of professional men, of workers and the employers of labour, thus harmonizing the various interests of all classes and preventing the over-looking of the general interests. The final settling of the duties and the prerogatives of these groups is not yet complete. They are only functioning on trial as it were.

BUDGET, DUES AND INDEMNITIES.

What functions are retributed and by whom? There are some charges and offices that are financed by the Fascista party, which has at least one million members in good standing, who pay a minimum of twenty-four lire a year each. Of that sum only two lira go to the central Treasury, and the rest is used for the benefit of the local Fascio. To increase the general budget the Fascista party has to rely upon voluntary payment by the wealthier members. For instance, in Bologna, they needed three hundred thousand lire to purchase an old Palace for head-quarters of the local Fascio: The money was found in a few days, each member contributing a thousand lira. The monthly dues are often higher than two lira, the payments being sometimes calculated on the basis of the presumed personal wealth of the members. In certain provinces it is the Collector of taxes who openly collects also the contributions to the National Fascista Party; the same men whose charge it is to collect the communal and Government taxes. In one district quite a little scandal was raised in the last days of September because of an attempt to levy direct taxes on local wealth, by blackmailing means.

All active charges and offices of the party are of course retributed. Secretaries, Political Commissaries, Zone Inspectors and the Secretaries of the Fascisti Corporations, all are indemnified out of the Party funds. On the other hand, it is the State which pays the high officers of the National Militia, (who however, are not entitled to pensions) and all officers and other attached to the high command. But the officers, non-Commissioned Officers, and privates who do not give permanent service, who are only called upon in case of emergency, receive neither pay nor indemnity.

THE CO-OPERATIVES.

Parallel to these political organizations, it was obvious that economic bodies should be formed. Every political party in Italy has had its co-operative movement, for instance Fascism was bound to have its own. It is called the *Italian Syndicate of the Co-operatinies*. Two very enterprising men led the movement: Doctor E. Civelli and the Engineer G. Postiglione. Their programme consists in:

1. Organizing co-operatives on technical and practical basis, tending to the good of the nation.
2. Creating and developing organs (financial, industrial and commercial) which tend towards the economic up-building of Italy.
3. Consolidating and expanding the Italian idea abroad.

This Syndicate carries on the usual work of helping and assisting the co-operative organizations which have assumed a Fascista character. One of the elements which distinguish it from the Socialist Co-operative Movement is its interest in the Colonieis. Quite recently, it has aided a Fascista undertaking in Lybia and Cyrenaica.

FASCISTA SYNDICALISM.

At the first Congress of the Syndicalist Corporation, in June 1922, the following vote was passed by acclamation: "This Congress, having considered the fact that the *liberty of organization and of work* has been conquered in our country by the sacrifice of over two thousand Fascisti murdered on the public places and in the streets and byways of Italy for the sake of the redemption of the country, is of the opinion that the choice and the appointment of the organizers and leaders of the Confederation and of the organisms which are affiliated to it, must be *in agreement with the direction of the National Fascista Party*, and the bodies depending from it."

In this vote were fixed the two principles of the Fascista Syndicalism:

1. The fight against the Socialistic monopoly.
2. Subordination to the political movement.

To-day the National Federation of the Syndicalist Guilds is receiving adherents in large numbers. All the men who abandoned the other parties, *which have proved unable to uphold and to lead them*, are now flocking to the Fascista Organization. The number of the workers inscribed to the new body is reckoned at over fifteen hundred thousand.

The General Staff of this huge organization was all taken from the ranks of Syndicalism. The General Secretary is Edmondo Rossoni, formerly Secretary of several Italian Syndicalist Labour Unions. Until 1919 he worked exclusively for those revolutionary tendencies; he also organised Italian Emigrants in the United States. There are seven Assistant Secretaries, who with the sole exception of one man, Casalini, who came out of the Republican party, are all of Revolutionary Syndicalist origin, like Mussolini himself.

The Guilds or Corporation (a mediaeval name which does not cover the modiaeval idea of Guilds) are the following: Industry, Commerce, Agriculture, Education, Stage, Clerical work, Posts, Intellectual Professions, Transportations and Communications. Their head-quarters are all in Rome or Milan. They also have for Secretaries men whose past and whose ideas are rather syndicalistic in all that the word entails. Such for instance is the Honourable Dino Grandi, Secretary of the professional Intellectual Syndicate, a very young man, a veteran of the war noted bravery, well-known in the Fascista party for his democratic tendencies.

The Organization has a provincial federation in every province of Italy, each one with a Secretary.

The Federation embrace all the syndicates of the province, no matter what they represent. *The Secretaries are always appointed by agreement with the local element of the Fascista Party.*

Of course the National Federation has never given its adhesion to any "Internationale." Nevertheless it has, in the person of the Hon. Grandi, a representative of its own at the International Bureau of Labour at Geneva. Nor has it any relations with the Federations of other countries. It is however possible that the necessity of such a contact may occur later, because the Italian Synidcates intend to interest themselves in the problems of emigration, sending out emigrants already grouped in Syndicates and Co-operatives, able to undertake public works on their own accounts, without losing their nationality.

THE GIUNTA AND THE TRUSTEES.

One of the offspring of the Giunta, itself the creation of Mussolini, is the body of provincial trustees, or *fiduciari*. There are seventy of those, about forty of whom are

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EARTHQUAKE AND AFTER.

JAPAN SETTING THE HOUSE IN ORDER.

THE DEMOCRACY OF SUFFERING.

BRAVERY OF THE POLICE.

SPECIAL TO THE "CHRONICLE."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TOKYO, Sept. 28.

The spirit of forbearance and the philosophical attitude of the suffering mass of humanity from the phenomenal seismic disaster that has befallen Tokyo, Yokohama and the neighbouring districts, does credit to a host of virtues inherent in Japanese character. The self-composure, mutual sympathy and orderliness evinced by the people have left a lasting impression upon the minds of those few foreigners who have had their lots cast with the children of Nippon in such extraordinary times of calamity and misfortune. In spite of the sorrow, misery and desolation that hang gloomily over the centre of Japanese Empire, the Government and people now appear to be burning with zeal and ardour to reconstruct once more on the ruins, around which will ever cluster memories of an unprecedented disaster in national history. Every sign of reorganization is already in evidence in the burned areas as if the baptism of fire has rid them all of their former impurities.

Overnight, a great transformation has been brought into what used to be termed the fashionable circles in society. Women with pinted faces, diamond rings, gold wrist watches and brilliant kimonos are now treated as fools and jeered at if they have the temerity to board a car or saunter through the streets. The wealthy have been turned into paupers in the course of only a few hours. Everybody standing on the same level of ground is now under the painful necessity of hunting for himself a livelihood. It is not a rare sight to see men, women and children who had once rolled in wealth, trying to eke out a precarious existence by bone breaking exertions. But the greatest wonder one comes across is that the spirit of the sufferers is not yet broken. Bushido, the time-honoured Code of the Samurai, enjoins upon its followers to suppress their griefs and sorrows and never to give vent to their misfortunes before others. True to their noble traditions, the citizens of the devastated areas have accepted the inevitable with a spirit of fortitude which speaks volumes for the praiseworthy traits in their systems of national education as well as discipline. There is a smile visible practically on every face, while tears and cries have been conspicuous by their absence, from the very beginning.

POLICE BRAVERY.

Many stirring scenes witnessed immediately after the disaster helped to disclose the greatness as well as the frailities of human nature. There were some who having lost every control over their nerves were seen running for their lives quite forgetful of those who depended upon them. On the other hand, instances were not lacking when motor cars owned by millionaires carried refugees and fugitives to places of safety. Ladies of wealthy families driving carts laden with household goods, as well as cargo of helpless human lives, for people who were utter strangers to them, were to be seen here and there in the streets. Three hundred officers of the Metropolitan Police lost their lives in the faithful performance of their duties, while 60 per cent of the whole force have been made homeless. Mr. Yamanouchi, Chief of a Police Station in Honjo Ward, and 20 odd policemen under him did their best to the last moment to save those who had taken refuge on the former site of the Military Clothing Depot, under their jurisdiction. They were all roasted to death along with their own wives and children as well as more than thirty-three thousand inhabitants of the district that had flocked there.

But for the timely efforts of Mr. Moriока, Chief of Police in Kanagawa Prefecture, the entire colony of refugees in Yokohama might have been starved to death. Not less than three times he fought against the flames and conducted the sufferers to a place of safety. Finally he swam to S.S. Korea Maru, then in port, to send wireless messages to the authorities in Osaka and Kobe about the havoc wrought by the disaster and asking for food and provisions. Mr. Tsukamoto, the Vice-Minister for Home Affairs, kept himself busy in directing relief work, although he was aware that his residence had been completely burnt down and he did not know that his family had escaped to a suburb until Mrs. Tskamoto, barefooted and her dress torn, came to him a week later. Besides this, the stories of teachers, doctors, nurses and others who died as martyrs to the call of duty are innumerable.

The first few oscillations of the earth had cut the whole of the afflicted area from the outside world. The city of Tokyo was ablaze and the scorching sky above it had made is impossible even for the aeroplanes to work. In such a time of distress and emergency, the carrier-pigeons owned by the military, performed wonders after having winged their way from the flaming city and spreading news of the calamity to far off places. Although the present earthquake bids fair to surpass any of its predecessors in the number of deaths, in proportion to the population and area, the toll of lives would have been much heavier but for the quick transportation of supplies made possible by the efforts of the carrier-pigeons and the highly developed means of communication by sea. In former times, there was neither the short circuiting of electric wires nor the bursting of gas pipes, but it is said that at the time of the Ansei earthquake (1855), it was a common sight to see people falling down in the streets from starvation.

CAUSE OF THE CONVULSION

It has now been ascertained by the experts that the "great convulsion" was the result of subsidence of the bottom of south-western part of Sagami Sea and the reactionary upheavel of land in the sea-board provinces of Sagami, Awa, Kazusa, Shimosa and Miura promonotory." As a result of the shocks, a remarkable changs in the geological aspects in Miura Peninsula and neighbouring districts has been brought about. The districts which suffered most are now reported to be Atami, Oisa, Atsugi, Kamakura, Fujisawa, Hiratsuka and Tateyama, etc., while the towns of Miura and Hayama though situated very near to the origin of the shocks have not suffered to a very large extent. The height of tidal waves was unusually high, it having reached 40 feet at Atami, 35 feet at Ito, and over 30 feet at Kamakura. The well-known spas of Ito and Atami have hot water gushing out in larger quantities and from many new places than before, while Izusan, next door to Atami, has been practically annihilated. Hatsushima, a small island along the coast of Miura peninsula, has risen about 12 feet above the normal level, while the bed of the sea eastward of Hatsushima island has sunk about 100 fathoms.

The experts of the Meteorological Observatory assure us that there is no more danger from the shocks we are experiencing everyday. "The shocks felt after September 1st," they say "are due to the settling down of the earth in the rift caused by the first severe quakes." The following is a list of the vibrations felt up to the last moments of 26th.

September	Number of shocks.
1	356
2	289
3	173
4	143
5	62
6	45
7	43
8	30
9	19
10	17
11	12
12	15
13	11
14	6
15	5
16	7
17	2
18	5
19	6
20	4
21	4
22	0
23	2
24	5
25	3
26	9

EXTENT OF LOSSES

There are conflicting views about the extent of losses suffered by the country in men and money. In the opinion of Mr. Reizo Yamashina, Vice-President of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, the total loss of goods and property may be estimated in the neighbourhood of seven to ten bullion yen, or rougly 13 per cent of the national wealth of Japan. The post office is the heaviest loser, as the postal savings bank deposit ledgers of six million depositors, with a credit of three hundred million yen have gone up in smoke. Most of the sufferers from the calamity have no traces of their pass books left with them, and the authorities are now on the horns of a dilemma as to how to recognise the claims of these millions of depositors. For the present, limited amounts of money are being paid out to the erst-while depositors on the production of affidavits as to the genuineness of their claims. The losses of spinning interests owing to the catastrophe have roughly been estimated at about 38,000 spindles—43 percent of the 910,000 spindles in operation before the earthquake and a little more than 10 percent of over 5,000,000 spindles in operation throughout the country. As regards casualties, in the City of Tokyo and suburbs alone there are 67,052 killed, 32,583 injured and 38,980 missing. But these cannot be taken as the final figures.

An examination of the official returns discloses the fact that the number of universities, colleges and middle grade schools utterly destroyed in Tokyo is 42, whilst that of the elementary schools is 118 out of a total number of 196 that existed in Tokyo before the quake and fire. The grand total of affected students burned out of their schools is expected to go beyond 300,000. Prompt measures by the Department of education have brought into existence open air primary schools in places where the refugee children are now living in barracks. From the beginning of next month, all other educational institutions above the primary standard will hold regular classes in the

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INEFFICACY OF PRAYERS.

STRENGTH OF ORGANISED UNIONS.

"DELIVER DEMANDS AS ULTIMATUM"

MR. CHANDA'S ADDRESS AT POSTAL CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 28.

More than three hundred delegates and nine hundred visitors from all parts of India attended the fourth session of the All-India Postal and Railway Mail Service Conference which opened to-day. Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda presided. In the course of his address he dealt with the grievances of postal workers and said that the action taken on the recommendations of postal committees of 1920 could not be expected to give satisfaction and employees were entitled to claim that their demands should be examined afresh.

Dealing with the adjustment of accounts between the Post Office and the Telegraph branch on account of the telegraphic work done by the former, Mr. Chanda went into figures at some length and maintained that the claim for a crore of rupees as the Post Office share of the Telegraph Revenue was neither extravagant nor unreasonable.

FIFTH WHEEL TO THE COACH.

Discussing retrenchment, the President commented upon the "glaring discrepancy" between the wages of men in the subordinate ranks and those in the higher appointments." He said that in India a fetish had been made of efficiency and the idea that efficiency depended upon supervision and supervision alone had become an obsession. He urged that the whole system should be thoroughly overhauled and said it would be found that the Postal Department, like several other departments in India, was top heavy. If the construction of the Department was looked into the existence of many a fifth wheel to the coach in the upper ranks would be revealed. The President suggested that the first step in retrenchment should be decentralisation of the work now centralised in the Director General's office and among his proposals for effecting economies was a suggestion that the special trains for the conveyance of foreign mails should be abolished.

LEARN TO DEMAND RIGHTS.

Having commented upon the discrepancy between the salaries of postal and telegraph men respectively the President dwelt upon other grievances which he admitted constituted a long list, but he added the difficulties in the way of carrying out the reforms were more imaginary than real. All that was needed was a little more real sympathy for humanity, statesmanlike imagination and courage. Money for the amelioration of conditions existed and it ought in the first instance to be applied for that purpose. He urged the workers not to imagine they would obtain anything substantial by merely submitting petitions or memorials. The utter inefficacy of mere prayers had been demonstrated over and over again. They must learn to demand their rights and the only method of obtaining them was by thorough organisation and all that it connoted. He emphasised the necessity of having one strong union representative of every class of employees and said the workers must train themselves at the right moment to use the only weapon that would enable them to win—that of non-violent strike. He did not advocate their going on strike lightly but counselled them to train themselves in the use of the weapon and to use it as a last resort when all peaceful persuasion had failed, when all members had been fully prepared, when the leaders unanimously called the strike and when unions had been put in possession of ample funds to support the strikers. "Have this power behind you," he said, "and being satisfied with the justice of your cause, deliver demands as an ultimatum and victory will surely be yours."

Mr. Chanda concluded with a tribute to the memory of Amritlal Roy, Postmaster, who was murdered in the raid on Sankaritola Post Office on August 3rd, whose conduct, he said, had shed undying lustre not only on the service but on the race to which he belonged.

"A FEW QUESTIONS TO DR. PARANJPYE."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your correspondent 'Graduate Voter' recently referred to the appointment of Mr. Hampton as the Principal of the Karnatak College leading to the resignation of Mr. Thakore a man senior to Mr. Hampton in service and experience. Mr. Hampton has now gone on leave and in his place Mr. Hamil has been placed in charge ignoring the claims of Indians like Prof. Sathe and Prof. Kapadia who have put in twenty years of service and are senior to Mr. Hamil in the I.E.S. Mr. Hamil was appointed only in 1919 and has only four years of experience in the service.

Would Dr. Paranjpye enlighten the public in what way Mr. Hamil is superior to others in qualifications and experience to be appointed over the heads of senior Indians?—Yours, etc.,

LADY GRADUATE VOTER.

"LORD OF PETZOW" ACQUITTED.

THE ALLEGED CRIME RE-ENACTED.

The trial of Herr von Kahne, the Junker "Lord of Petzow," on the charge of having killed a young man named Laase by shooting him while trespassing, was concluded on October 4. The jury, after a brief deliberation, found Herr von Kahne "not guilty" on all grounds, and he was acquitted, the State prosecution to pay the costs of the trial.

The evidence given by the witnesses for the prosecution was much at variance and suffered under cross-examination. Meteorological experts were summoned by the defence to prove that the shots said to have been fired on this occasion could not, in the circumstances of wind and weather, have been heard by the witnesses.

A "local session" of the Court was held yesterday at the scene where the body of Laase was discovered, Judge, jury, advocates, and witnesses being transported to the Castle of Petzow in two large motor-cars. Herr Bellin the witness re-enacted his encounter with Herr von Kahne on the morning when he had left Laase, and at the direction of the Judge the "Lord of Petzow" mounted his chestnut horse and fired two shots in the direction where Laase is supposed to have been when, according to the prosecution, he was killed. The horse got very excited.

The speech for the defence was mainly of a political character and touched only on minor aspects of the evidence. Herr von Kahne, in a concluding statement, flatly denied that he had ever fired on strangers, and declared that he allowed tourists, even if they belonged to the parties of the Left, free passage across his land. Nevertheless, he would allow no Public Prosecutor or anybody else to deprive him of his rights to defend his land against trespass.

PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS' CONFERENCE.

TEXT OF RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

At a conference of the Primary School teachers of the District of Sukkur held at Sukkur on the 7th October last under the presidentship of Mr. Nihchaldas, head master, Vernacular School Sukkur, about 75 teachers of Local Board and Municipal Schools attending, the following resolutions were unanimously passed.

Resolved that this Conference very much regrets and expresses its greatest dissatisfaction at the proposed new scale of pay which it is understood is shortly to be published, and is intended to take effect retrospectively from March 1923. This Conference draws the attention of the Government to the scale of pay as proposed in Government Resolution No. 252 dated 14-1.1921 and which was not fully given effect to, and requests that at least that scale, unsatisfactory as it was, to the primary school teachers as was then communicated to the Government by the Sind Primary Teachers' Association, be given effect to.

2. The Government had appointed an official Committee during the year 1920 to consider and revise the scale of pay of primary school teachers and had on the Committee's recommendation passed resolution No. 252 of 15th January 1921 which enjoined that if necessary the Government should even postpone for some time the carrying out of such of the recommendations and proposals of the Educational Department as would involve expense, and by such postponement and retrenchment in other ways to arrange to give the primary school teachers at least the scale of pay as fixed by the official committee, vide the same Government Resolution, even though that scale of pay was, as said in resolution No. 1, quite unsatisfactory to the primary school teachers considering the scale of pay sanctioned for other Departments, and considering also the high market prices, prevailing then as now of the lowest necessities of life. The official Committee itself has in article No. 5 of its report admitted and declared that the scale of pay suggested by itself would hardly meet the requirements of the primary school teachers considering the prevailing high market prices, and this Conference expresses its deep regret and resentment at the fact that the scale of pay proposed to be shortly published utterly disregards and sets aside the above suggestion and proposal of the official committee itself.

3. This conference notes with regret that the proposed new scale of pay for Primary School Teachers does not provide for the allowance, to teachers in the province of Sind, of Rs. 5/0/0 per mensem, always allowed to them as special Sind allowance over and above the scale fixed for the whole presidency. This is in contravention of the assurance held out by the Hon. Minister, Dr. Paranjpye to the deputation of Sind Primary School Teachers that waited on him at Bombay, as also to the deputations that waited on him at different places during his visit to tour in Sind in 1921, and this conference expresses its deep concern over the same.

4. This Conference strongly invites the attention of the Government to the fact that the Selection Grade posts that fall vacant are not being filled up, and demands that the same as per old scale of pay be thrown open to the Primary School Teachers till such time as their demand regarding promotion in, and scale of pay be sanctioned.

5. Resolved that steps be taken to get the Sind Primary Teachers' Association registered as per Registration of Companies Act.

GUJARAT VIDYAPITH CONVOCATION

To suit the convenience of Maulana Mahomed Ali the convocation of the Gujarat Vidyapith has been postponed to Tuesday, the 11th December at 8 a.m.

LETTER FROM ITALY.

(Continued from page 9.)

more or less rightly supposed to stand in the "reforming" wing of the party. The others apparently adhere to the view of Signor Farinacci, the leader of the attack on Signor Rocca, although he wisely absented himself on the day when the Giunta expelled Massimo Rocca from the ranks of the party. The Giunta being now dissolved a new one will be selected by Mussolini himself, who intends to use it as an organ to enforce party discipline.

THE NATIONAL MILITIA.

The National Militia is fashioned after the original Fascista Squadron idea. Its duty has been to co-ordinate, to organize and to transform squads and platoons, and more or less impulsive detachments of Fascisti adherents, into organisms subservient to the State, and depending from the responsible authorities. The problems of the local detachments was the most serious of those which confronted Fascism when it assumed power. The solution afforded by the National Militia was excellent, in the sense that it canalized energies which are not always easy to command, and took away at the same time, from the other parties, Nationalist, Republican, Associations of Veterans, etc., the power of organizing other troupes on their own account. This Militia has unified the Fascista uniform, brought all impulsive expeditions to an end, and caused the disbandment of whatever local troops did not answer a real need.

The characteristics of the National Militia, which is undergoing a very thorough military training at present, is that it is voluntary and gratuitous. Only the superior officers and the permanent attaches to a command receive a regular salary. The Militia usually meets on Sundays and feast days, and for important ceremonies, as well of course as for training and instruction. Three generals preside at its organisation, Italo Balbo, Cesare de Vecchi, and de Bono. The latter is the real head of it, and he is also the head of the Public Safety.

The relations of this Militia with the regular army have not been finally established. The officers of the regular army of inferior grade are not compelled to salute those of a higher rank in the Militia, although they have to do so in the case of the regulars.

For the military purpose of this Militia, Italy has been divided into fifteen zones, which have no relations with the political ones. The local heads of these zones are called every so often to report to the President of the Council of Ministers, who is also that of the Grand Fascista Council. Although his official rank in the Militia is only that of "Honorary Corporal", in allusion to Napoleon's pet nickname and to Mussolini's own rank in the Bersaglieri during the World War, the President keeps a very watchful eye and gives his personal attention to the formation of the Militia.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE LEADERS.

The *leading* elements of the Fascista Party are not very numerous. Altogether it is doubtful if the leaders of any special intellectual value amount to more than one thousand. Their personal characteristics are their youth, their organizing and executive abilities, their force in action, not much practice in affairs of government, a passion for energy, and much daring and military spirit. Coming mostly from the valley of the Po, they have a mentality which is rather industrial, very great influence upon the crowd, and much military prestige. As to culture and intellectual development, even in their purely mental capacity and equipment—they have not much of it.

The future of this class and the length of its stay in power is not of prime importance to Italy. Intellectual Italy is no longer antagonistic to Fascism. *The future of the Fascisti organizers of the first hour depends now entirely upon their ability to ally their own capacity of action with the knowledge and the capacity of other elements coming from other parties,* which are better acquainted with the fundamental problems of the Italian State.

This conclusion is at once weakened by the essential but unknown factor of the person of Mussolini. He is the great redeeming feature of a rather crude organisation, the only chance of success of the party. His followers need him a great deal more than he needs them. And the young and fearless Duce reserves them, and his country, and the world at large, many surprises.

MERGING THE ELITE IN THE NATION.

In the war between Massimo Rocca supported by the other reformers among whom are the philosophers Giovanni Gentile and Benedetto Croce, and the backwoodsmen whom a year of experience of power has taught nothing, it is evident that the Duce stands rather with the former, although he does not approve of all his schemes nor of all his expressions.

The present conflict between Fascisti was not unexpected. Fascism is not an end unto itself. It is a means to attain the economic and political independence of Italy, and, following that, her permanence as a Power. On the first day of the Rocca crisis, an official note was issued, inspired, if not dictated, by Mussolini himself, in the last part of which the following words were used:

"The Fascista movement comports and implies a continuous process of intense collaboration, and therefore includes, as a valued and even characteristic element, the ardour of rivalries, the mobility of the organization and *the renewal of the men themselves.*"

Those who think that a Fascista crisis can unseat Mussolini show little understanding of the Italian situation. They do not take into account the fact that he is one of God's forces, that he has already changed the international status of his country, reduced many commonplace axioms of democracy to absurdity and established a new basis for a new nation. The rivalries of men who are his appointed instruments are of little concern to him, except in so far as his gratitude and personal friendship causes him to deplore their frailty. He is a force moving to the appointed post. For every man whom he is compelled to drop overboard, there are fifty eager to serve him with a fanatical devotion. He is not playing at politics; he is one of the men sent to change the world, and to point out to nations that want their independence how easy it really is to conquer it, provided there is but one leader, one aim and one policy. Personal favour, personal friendship must go to the wall, for the aim is to him sacred.

All those who see in the present crisis a set back are doomed to disappointment. Many weeks have passed already since Fascism as a spiritual movement ceased to depend upon the Fascisti of the first hour, useful as these have been. Your correspondent is often amazed at the absolute ignorance of the essentials of this new Renaissance which is betrayed by one Anglo-Saxon writer after the other. We are watching the development of a phenomenon more replete with consequences than any since the French Revolution. Its two starting points were Russia and Italy. It will not stop until it has absorbed the rest of the world, including India herself, the mother of all culture. Obstacles and incidents by the way, there will be plenty, but a new seed has been planted in the minds of the youth of the world, and by God's laeve such seeds usually ripen.

CRICKET IN NASIK.

The final match of the Senior Cricket Shield Competition was played between the Nasik High School and the St. George High School on 24th, 25th, 26th insts and resulted in an easy win for the former by 206 runs. Savant S. V., Savant M. N., Sohani R. P. from Nasik High School played each a fine game of 72 65, 53 runs. The shield for the Senior Competition was thus won by the Nasik High School for the third time.

Just at the close of the match Mr. R. K. Bhide, the President of the Association for out-door games and Head Master, Nasik High School requested Mr. F. J. von Bock, Executive Engineer, to perform the ceremony of handing over the Junior and the Senior Shields to the Nasik High School. Mr. von Bock then presented both the Shields to the Nasik High School. Mr. P. M. Joshi, a member of the staff of the St. George High School encouraged the boys of his school to make greater effort next year. The match was witnessed by a large crowd of students and gentlemen among whom Mr. R. G. Apte, Educational Inspector Mr. B. D. Ketker, President of the City Municipality and Sardar Vinchurkar were the distinguished visitors

HONG-KONG'S OPIUM TRAFFIC.

In introducing the Budget on October 4, the Governor, Sir R. E. Stubbs, indicated that the colony's finances were in a most satisfactory condition and that the credit balance was 12,658,643 dollars (£1,450,000), or five millions (£572,000) more than had been expected. The revenue for 1924 was estimated at 21,369,934 dollars (£2,448,000) and the expenditure at 24,924,667 (£2789000)

In referring to opium, from which the revenue was estimated at dol. 3,500,000 (£401,000), the Governor said that it had long been recognized that the Colony must eventually lose this source of income; consequently, the Government had gradually substituted other revenues with the result that the Colony's income exceeded its immediate needs, although Hong-kong was probably as lightly taxed as any place in the world. It could, in consequence, to-day face the loss of the opium revenue without serious financial difficulty. Hong-kong was, therefore, willing to abolish its opium monopoly, but under present conditions it could not do so.

The smoking of opium, in spite of the most costly preventive measures, would continue and enormous quantities would be constantly smuggled in. If the legitimate supplies were to be entirely withdrawn, illicit supplies would immediately take their place. Hong-kong might deal effectively with supplies from India or Persia, but could not hope to cope with opium produced in China, where it was grown in such enormous quantities that it sold at a mere fraction of the price charged by the Hong-kong Government. He, therefore, saw no real prospect of abandoning the monopoly at present, but had framed his estimate in the hope that during the coming year China would be able to devote to the eradication of her national vice some part of the energies and resources so long wasted in useless fratricidal strife.

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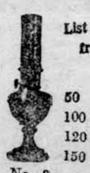

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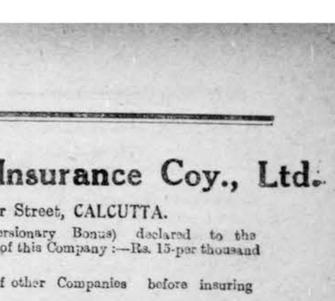

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EARTHQUAKE AND AFTER.

(Continued from page 9.)

barrack buildings now being rushed out by an army of carpenters. The Minister of Education in a message addressed to the "students and pupils" of the burned areas, says, "It is my earnest desire that you will all behave with proper self-respect and self-denial, take care of your health, and, by giving full play to the culture and learning imbibed in time of peace contribute your endeavours to rescue and relief of the sufferers or assist in stabilizing the popular mind, so as to meet the present extraordinary time of calamity and misfortune." Further on, he approaches the "students and pupils outside the districts devastated by earthquake and fire," and remarks, "I also most earnestly hope that you will extend profound sympathy not only to your unfortunate brothers and sisters undergoing great hardships and privations but to the sufferers in general, and put into practice the virtue of performing public service and according charity and benevolence to your brethren, thereby fulfilling your duty to the State."

The strenuous efforts made by the authorities since the advent of the cataclysm are simply remarkable. A special Relief Bureau has been established and the officials are incessantly at work for alleviating the sufferings of the afflicted, quite oblivious of the fact that their own houses have been reduced to ashes and their families dismembered. Every available space where the necessaries of life could be easily concentrated has been covered with temporary barracks at Government expense, while the number of thoe who are now being cared for by the Government is 534,326. Besides the Imperial donation of one crore yen which is to be distributed among the sufferers in cash, the present appropriation from the National Treasury earmarked by the Cabinet for relief purposes now raches a total of yen 26,200,000, which the Government is prepared to increase if the exigencies of the situation demand. Most of it is being expended towards the purchase of building materials, erection of barracks, general transport, maintenance of public order, supply of necessities, medical services and a score of other undertakings.

UNEMPLOYMENT

A problem of greater significance now confronting the authorities is that of unemployment. Jobless flood the country from one corner to the other, as those thrown out of work as well as evicted from their homes here have taken refuge in nearly every prefecture. In Tokyo alone, there are 200,000 of human souls suffering from this malady, and this includes thousands of salaried men as well as brain workers. The Government has set aside a sum of yen 3,000,000 for the establishment of a National Intelligence Bureau with numerous branches throughout the leading cities of the Empire to find work for the workless. A draft of regulations in this connection will be completed within a day or two, but it has been authoritatively given out that besides those which are already in existence, there are to be 20 offices in Tokyo and 10 in Yokohama. Moreover, the policy of the Cabinet is to employ, as far as it is found expedient, the refugees and others who have been indirect victime of the disaster, in the task of reconstruction. To begin with, one million yen have been assigned for the purpose of clearing away the ashes and debris in the devastated areas, thus providing work for ten thousand persons daily.

The Imperial Urgency Ordinance relative to profiteering, and the commendable efforts made by the martial law authorities to keep the prices of daily necessities on their proper levels, have proved extremely beneficial for the inhabitants of the quake shaken and fire burnt districts. Hundreds of profiteers who were cruel enough to take advantage of the misfortunes of their fellow citizens, have been put under arrest and meted out condign punishments. Moreover, to give immediate relief to the sufferers and help to alleviate their troubles in such times of adversity, the Committees of the different departments of the Relief Affairs Bureau, have come to the conclusion that the public donations for the relief of sufferers should be used as follows:

1. To sell clothes, provisions, household utensils, etc. at low prices.
2. To help in extending medical treatment and supplying provisions to the sufferers.
3. To help in the construction of barracks.
4. To furnish the pupils in the stricken districts with school requisities.
5. To construct a tower in memory of the unmourned dead.
6. To construct cheap dining halls and public baths.
7. To give help to orphanages and asylums.
8. To supply the sufferers with clothes.

No stones are being left unturned to check the apread of epidemics, which have been threatening the lives of the Tokyo and Yokoama citizens ever since the day of the disaster. Majority of the dead have already been cremated and those buried under the debris of the collapsed buildings and awaiting cremation are a very infinitesimal number. Notwithstanding this, the unfortunate inmates of the improvised barrack buildings exposed as they are to the horrors of rain and storms with very little to protect themselevs against the pangs of a Japanese winter, which is fast approaching, are liable to fall easy prey to one or other of the dangerous maladies. To provide against this, the Metropolitan Police as well as the Tokyo Sanitary Station attached to the Home Office, have organised circuit sanitary parties which have carried out a drastic disinfection of wells, drains sewers, and unclean houses etc. and are, moreover, examing food, drinks as well as taking all sorts of precautions for the preservation of health among the people.

ARMY AND NAVY LOSSES.

Besides the Departments of Communications and Railways, the Army and Navy too have suffered enormous losses extending to something like 40 Crores of Yen. The destruction of the Hydrographic Bureau belonging to the Department of Navy, has been one of the most unbearable blows for the said Ministry, as all the originals of sea-charts preserved there have been totally destroyed. Over and above all, the light cruiser Naka, about to be launched at the Yokohama Dockyard was found completely in ruins after the quake and the flames. Another vexatious outcome of the disaste is that a number of Registry Offices including documents covering property rights, mortgages, etc, were completely swallowed up by the conflagration, thus throwing quite a large number of already ruined people into the meshes of litigation. The authorities of the Department of Justice are racking their brains as to how best to solve this knotty problem. Special Courts are expected to be organized to investigate thoroughly into cases where the contention really occurs. As regards the settlement of disputes between landowners and their tenants, a special circuit court has already begun touring the devastated areas with extraordinary powers to deal with such cases. Chief Justice Imamura of the Tokyo District Court has already assured the pubic that all demands by landowners against the establishment of temporary barracks on the ruined sites will be treated as unjust.

In accordance with another emergency act that was promulgated, the other day, the Government has announced that people in afflicted regions will be exempted from land, income, business and inheritance taxes. The shrinkage in the Government's revenue from the abovementioned sources is estimated at 12 to 13 Crores of Yen, but an indirect decrease of revenue owing to the destruction wrought on all sides will, it is feared amount to a very large figure. One of the worthy pieces of official announcements is the Cabinet's decision to make advance payments of the pensions due in October and the reissuing of new pension warrants to those who might have lost them. The Bank of Japan is ungrudgingly and promptly replacing all of the scorched notes. Similarly, Government bonds and other securities also are being renewed in cases where the officials in charge of the work get full satisfaction about their destruction.

While the life insurance companies have already been accommodated with a sum of Yen 50,000,000, by the Bank of Japan and they have begun payments of their claims, the problem of fire and accident insurance policies is the hardest nut to crack. Mr. Ichiki, President of the Bank of Japan has announced that he was quite prepared to give every possible financial assistance, even beyond the limit warranted by the securities presented, as he has been doing in the case of afflicted banks, if the said insurance companies will take the moral responsibility of paying at least a part of the claims. At the time of the San Francisco earthquake, the British as well as the American Insurance companies paid the claims to the limit of their capacity, and there is no reason why the underwriters in Europe and America should refuse now to do so. Conferences between the directors of insurance companies located in Kanto as well as Kansai, are being held and it is hoped that under the pressure of the Government and for the preservation of their future credit, they may feel inclined to pool their resources and under Government gnarantee make part payments of the claims. Further on, although the Bank of Japan is bound by law not to make loans against the security on immoveable properties, it has arranged to have the task accomplished through another semi-official organ, tho Hypothec Bank of Japan, which is providing funds to the distressed banks against the collateral security of the respective banks immoveable property.

Tho moratorium proclaimed as an emergency measure immediately after the catastrophe will terminate by the end of this month. As a counter measure against the cancellation of the moratorium, the Government, through the Department of Finance has instructed the Bank of Japan to take up the re-discounting of bills which are made payable in the afflicted districts of Tokyo, Kanagawa, Saitama, Chiba and Shidzuoka Prefectures, or have been drawn or made payyable by parties having placos of business in the said Prefectures, prior to September 1, 1923. Moreover, bills which were drawn in order to take up the bills of the above nature; bills issued by banks against bills enumerated above, as colllateral or deposit or call loan certificates issued by banks having the places of business in the afflicted districts naming other banks as drawers, etc., are also to be discounted by the Bank of Japan. In return, the Department of Finance holds itself responsible for any losses not exceeding an amount of ten crores of Yen which the Bank may probably incur in the transaction of above business. Besides this, the Bank of Japan has received orders to advance loans on the security of State Bonds, Local Government Bonds, general industrial and other bonds as well as stocks, charging an interest per day of 22 rin for loans on State Bonds and 24 rin for loans on industrial bonds and shares.

RESTORATION OF IMPERIAL CAPITAL.

The establishment of the Imperial Capital Restoration Board (Teito Fukkoin) as an independent department of the Government under the direct control of the Premier has been officially announced. The President for the time being will be Viscount Goto, Minister of Home Affairs, and it will employ approximately 300 executive officials, technical experts, engineers and clerks etc. Tho period of its existence is to be 10 years, half of which will probably be spent in the completion of plans for the reconstruction of the Capital and the other half in carrying those plans into execution. The Privy Council has been informed by Viscount Goto, the Home Minister, that the rehabilitation of the devastated cities and towns will necessitate an expenditure of Yen 3,000,000,000. The Municipality of Tokyo, on the other hand, has a novel plan of purchasing the land in the burned areas at a total cost of Yen 5,000,000,000 by issuing a Patriotic Municipal Loan, and then rebuild upon it an ideal capital. This stroke of practical socialism has driven a wedge of confusion into the ranks of the vested interests who are determined to oppose it by all means in their power. The Department of Home Affairs is still neutral in the matter, and its decisions are being awaited with great interest.

Despite its almost complete annihilation, the authorities are determined to let Yokohama continue as a foreign trade port and also Japan's raw silk exporting centre. All the silk producing prefectures are unanimous in their desire to bring about the resuscitation of silk trade in Yokohama, while the Bank of Japan is doing its utmost by way of helping towards the re-establishment of credit system between the dealers, manufacturers, producers and their bankers. Arrangements for an advance of Yen 200,000,000 by the Bank of Japan and the Yokohama Specie Bank for the restoration of the industry and market were recently made between the said banks and a committee of merchants and others representing the interested parties. Only one third of the port has been destroyed, while it has been ascertained through the help of navy divers that the damage to the sea bottom was very slight. After repairs have been made on the damaged piers it is expected that vessels not exceeding 8,000 tons may be able to unload their cargoes at the piers. Transaction are already being made in sheds and improvised barracks, while representatives of foreign firms who took refuge in Kobe and other places are showing signs of returning back if proper protection were afforded them by the police. And the Imperial Government, is doing its utmost in this direction.

FOREIGN RELIEF MEASURES.

The munificence of the gifts, in money and provisions, as well as substantial expressions of sympathy pouring incessantly from all quarters of the globe are receiving a large amount of prominence in the vernacular press. Editorial comments express sincere appreciation of the humane efforts made by the United States Asiatic Squadron, as well as the relief missions of all other nations. One newspaper says, "Japanese as a nation will certainly never forget all this goodwill and kindness manifested by her foreign friends so liberally." The steadily growing amount of contributions from outside seem to have placed the whole nation under a heavy debt of obligation and gratitude, and the generous help of America appears to have immeasurably strengthened the bonds of friendship between the two countries. As soon as the news of the disaster were broadcasted the American Asiatic Squadron, under Admiral Anderson, steamed full speed and reached Tokyo Bay with huge amounts of supplies for relief and offering their services in any way they could be utilised by the authorities. Shiploads of goods are even now arriving from America one after the other, while the United States Government is reported to have expressed its readiness to supply this country with vast quantities of articles needed for the reconstruction of stricken districts at low prices provided the authorities here were to take control of such supplies.

The exemplary attitude of the military at such critical times have endeared them to all classes of people. The maintenance of order and the settlement of confusion as well as the most sympathetic treatment accorded the sufferers have made the soldiers more popular with the public than at any time before. There is not the slightest doubt in it, the Martial Law administration has been the most successful of all the undertakings entrusted to the army in recent years. But the murder of Sakae Ohsugi by Captain Amakasu of the Tokyo Gendarmes, as cabled before, has been one of the utterly unwashable crimes perpetrated by a narrow minded patriot. Office ban over the details of the crime has not yet brought to light the whole affair, but it is generally believed that the two other companions who were killed with Ohsugi were none other than his wife and child. Rumours have it that more than one hundred prominent socialists have been secretly murdered during the days of confusion. The martial law administration is to end by the 10th of next month when it is hoped appalling revelations will be made as regards the attempts on the lives of socialists as well as Koreans, hundreds of whom are said to have been put to death. Up till now no Korean has been arrested on a charge of incendiarism while ten Japanese were taken into custody for the same crime. The police and the fire brigades have positively given out that none of the numerous fires were caused by incendiarism, the blame for which at times was laid at the door of the poor Koreans. It is the paramount duty of the authorities to bring to justice all those who were responsible for such canards and others who clubbed to death scores of Koreans, Chinese and in many cases Japanese who resembled Koreans. Let us hope that His Highness the Prince Regent who has positively refused to be married at the present juncture in sympathy with the sufferings of his subjects will do something to redress the grievances of the people of Korea for the safety of whom his Minister's are responsible and who have been very cruelly treated by their Japanese fellow citizens of the Empire.

ATTITUDE OF BRITISH INSURANCE COS.

RIGID ADHERENCE TO POLICY CONDITIONS.

The following is an extract, from "Post Magazine and Insurance Monitor", dated 22nd September, 1923, published in London, regarding the earthquake and fire in Japan:—

"It is now definitely determined that British insurance and reinsurance companies will adhere rigidly to their policy conditions with regard to their insurances in Japan, and will not consider ex-gratia payments in connection with property destroyed by the recent fires at Tokyo and Yokohama which were caused by the earthquake. Their action has full endorsement on moral as well as strictly legal grounds, because by their policies they expressly agreed with their Assured that their contracts expressly debarred them from liability in just such a disaster as has occurred.

San Francisco cannot be regarded as a precedent for the consideration of any claim due to earthquake. In that conflagration, we are informed, most of the companies had no protecting clause, and they paid claims which they were legally bound to do, and settled on a generous scale.

The determination of the native and foreign offices to stand by their policy conditions seems to have put an end to the argument of "moral obligation to pay."

Earthquake insurance was not undertaken by the native companies, there being little demand for it because of what were considered the prohibitive rates. Some buildings and merchandise in which there was a foreign interest were specially insured against the earthquake hazard, but such risks were wholly carried by the foreign companies or by Lloyd's."

PROTECTION TO STEEL INDUSTRY.

PUBLICATION OF TATA'S EVIDENCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 28.

Four pamphlets dealing with Tata Company's claim for the protection of steel industry and including the oral evidence given before the Tariff Board by the representatives of Tata Company at Jamshedpur have been issued to-day. The communique of the Tariff Board referring to them says it was brought to the notice of the Tariff Board that chambers of commerce and other public bodies found themselves hampered in expressing opinion on the claim made by the Tata Iron and Steel Company for protection to the steel industry, owing to the fact that a part of the evidence was taken *in camera*. The Company has now accepted the views of the Board that immediate publication of the whole of the evidence tendered on their behalf is desirable. The communique adds that the Board will be glad to hear any bodies if after perusal of these documents it is desired to put forward any expression of views. A limited number of copies of these pamphlets are on sale with the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta and the price is ten annas. They comprise the representations made by the Tata Iron and Steel Company, the oral evidence taken on their behalf at Jamshedpur and the notes and statements submitted by them to the Board.

PALESTINE DELEGATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Nearly a week has passed since the Palestine Arab Delegation arrived in Bombay, on the religious mission of securing the pecuniary help for the repairs of the Masjid-e-Aksa—a living example of the past Muslim glory and civilization. It is the bounden duty of every Muslim to sacrifice some portion of his purse for its sake. The delegates, as far as mentioned in your paper, have high hopes from the seven crores of Indian Moslems and they should not return disappointed.

May I suggest that in every mosque, in Bombay and its suburbs, the congregation after Juma prayers should be preached on the subject—the object of the deputation, the dignity of the Masjid-e-Aksa, and its present dilapidated condition—and an appeal be made? Though the contributions will be poor individually, but they will make a good sum collectively. I hope that this suggestion will help the delegates in their religious work and the helpers will be accordingly "rewarded by Him, for the repairs of Whose House they contribute."

—Yours, etc.,

SUGGESTION.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

INSTITUTE OF BANKERS EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The following students from Prof. Davar's College of Commerce passed the Diploma Examination of the Institute of Bankers of England in the following subjects. This Examination for Diploma is now recognised by leading Banks including the Imperial Bank of India as a necessary qualification for being admitted in the Officer's grade. Even graduates both of Arts and Commerce have to pass this Examination in order to qualify for this grade.

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These Tablets are helpful and harmless to even the youngest infant, and are a remedy for constipation, indigestion, colic, diarrhoea, simple fever, croup and worms. From chemists at 14 annas the vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

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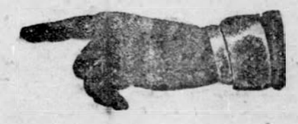

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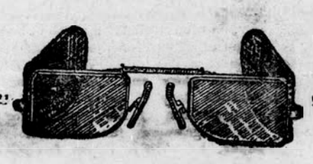

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